The Mining Journal
RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 654.—Vol. XXII.] LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1852. [Price 6d.

VALUABLE MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

Mr. [illegible] is directed to submit FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC [illegible], on Tuesday, the 6th day of January, 1852, at Eleven o'clock in the [illegible] MINE, near TRURO, the undermentioned valuable

MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS—viz

STEAM-ENGINE, 8-feet stroke, with first piece and one [illegible] tons

[illegible] iron axle, about 7 tons;	1	12-in. capstan rope, shear balance-bob	
[illegible] pumps	1	10-inch ditto	
[illegible] ditto	2	14-inch working barrs	
[illegible] ditto	1	13-inch ditto	
[illegible] 10-inch plunger poles	1	12-inch ditto	
[illegible] with stuffing-boxes and	1	10-inch ditto	
[illegible] glands complete	30	fathoms 12-inch oak ro	
[illegible] pieces	40	fathoms 12 inch deal d	
[illegible]	20	fathoms 10-inch ditto d	
[illegible] pieces	40	fathoms iron rods	
14-inch ditto	80	fms. iron and wood-stav ladders	
[illegible] 14-inch winding bores	3	horse-whims	
1 12-inch ditto	3	whim chains	
1 12-inch ditto	2	large wooden cisterns	

[illegible] of iron yokes, rod and flanch bolts and nuts, rod pins, cup rings, [illegible] launders, 20 iron kibbles, 6 iron shieves, 4 pairs new [illegible] joints, [illegible] and, miners' chests, miners' tools, old cast and wrought iron also, an [illegible] WATER WHEEL, 4 feet abreast, oak axle and iron sock[illegible] with 12- [illegible] racks, 2 buddles, &c., together with a great variety of [illegible] materials [illegible] mines.

[illegible] mine agents and others is particulary called to the above materials, [illegible] and on inspection to be in very superior condition—a great portion of [illegible] supplied new to the mine within the last four years.

For the same, application may be made to Capt. Collins, in the mine; and for [illegible] to Mr. Clyma, auctioneer and accountant, River-street, Tre[illegible].

1851.

TOLCARNE MINE AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

Messrs. TREVENA & PRYOR will SELL, BY PUBLIC [illegible], on Thursday, the 8th of January next, at Three o'clock in the after[illegible] count house, TOLCARNE MINE, in the parish of CAMBORNE

CORNWALL, AND ALL THE

MATERIALS THEREON,

the following:—30-inch cylinder ENGINE, 1 BOILER, 12 tons cast new,

[illegible] and shears	2	5-feet 9-inch windbores	
[illegible] 9-16ths capstan chain	1	10-inch plunger pole, with bottom, complete	
[illegible] feet 9-inch pumps	1	6-inch ditto ditto	
[illegible] inch ditto	3	10-feet 8-inch working rods and doorpieces to fit	
[illegible] inch ditto	34	fathoms 8-inch wood rods	
[illegible] 8-inch ditto	12	pairs 5-inch rod plates	
[illegible] 9-inch ditto	24	fathoms pump rods	
[illegible] 10-inch windbores	62	fathoms ladders	

[illegible] whims, with rope, chain, and kibbles, 1 grinding stone, scale, [illegible] and [illegible] inch smiths' bellows, anvil, vice, screw tools, screwing stocks, [illegible] and [illegible] (about 20 cwts.), 30 cwts. new and old iron, sundry timber, [illegible] tallow [illegible], miners' candles, and the account-house furniture.

[illegible] engineers beg to call the attention of mining speculators and agents to this [illegible] materials being almost new, and will be positively sold.— Authority to inspect [illegible] be had at the offices of Mr. Pryor, Town Hall, Redruth, Cornwall.

Dec. 24, 1851.

MANDALE MINES, NEAR BAKEWELL.

Mr. ROWLAND BREAREY has the honour to announce that [illegible] has received instructions to OFFER FOR UNRESERVED and [illegible] SALE, BY AUCTION, at the Royal Hotel, in DERBY, on the 21st of January [illegible] four o'clock in the afternoon precisely, in lots, the Engine being one of [illegible], all the

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE PLANT,

including an excellent STEAM-ENGINE, built by Messrs. Graham and Co., of the [illegible]-Works, in 1848, of 150-horse power, 65-inch cylinder, 9-feet stroke, with [illegible]-feet 6½-inch pump.

A large WATER WHEEL, metal pumps, metal and wrought iron rails and waggons, various tools, building materials, sheds, and shops; and also all the RIGHT and [illegible] whatsoever of the proprietors in the MANDALE LEAD MINE.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the offices of Mr. Moss, solicitor, Derby; Mr. Bateman, of Lath Kiln Dale, who will show the engine and premises; or the auctioneer.—Derby, Dec. 18, 1851.

TO CAPITALISTS, COAL PROPRIETORS, AND OTHERS.

Mr. LLOYD will SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Royal and [illegible] White Horse Hotel, Holywell, in the county of Flint, on Tuesday, the 27th day [illegible] 1852, at One o'clock in the afternoon, subject to conditions, all that valuable

COLLIERY, CALLED THE

LOWER COLESHILL COLLIERY,

[illegible] BAGILLT, about two miles from the market town of Holywell, midway between Holywell and Flint, in the county of Flint, held under lease, at easy royalties, from the Right Hon. Lord Vivian for a term of 21 years—nearly 19 of which are unexpired.

The extent of land comprised in the lease is about 400 acres, underneath which FOUR SEAMS of COAL have been proved to exist, of the respective thickness of 5 feet 9 inches, 5 feet 6 inches, 4 feet, and 2 feet 3 inches—making a total thickness of 16 ft. 6in.

Two pits or shafts have been sunk, but only two of them are at present available; [illegible] two-thirds of the land the coal is entirely unwrought.

A powerful high-pressure pumping and winding steam-engine has been recently erected, with double-beat brass valves and metallic spring pistons, cylinder of 21 inches, with [illegible] of 4 feet 4 inches, two high-pressure boilers, with pumping and winding gear, [illegible] rods of 10-inch pumps, with main-rods in the pit—all in full and complete working [illegible]. This colliery offers advantages to capitalists rarely to be met with; it possesses an [illegible] exhaustible supply of coal of excellent quality, which can be brought to the surface [illegible] per ton, including all expenses. It is situate at the east end of Bagilt, within [illegible] yards of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, with which it may be easily connected, [illegible] within 400 yards of the River Dee, in which is a good "deep," where coal can be [illegible] shipped for Liverpool, Chester, Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the English and [illegible] coasts. For local advantages also, the position of the colliery cannot be surpassed, [illegible] a good turnpike-road immediately contiguous, and being within easy distance of [illegible] important and extensive smelting establishments of Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co., [illegible]rs. Mather and Co., Messrs. Newton, Keates, and Co., and others. An inspection of the [illegible] property will at once afford evidence of its being a most eligible investment.

N.B.—Offices, weighing-machine, stable, and coach-house, conveniently attached, are included in the lease.

For any further information relative to the colliery may be had on application to Mr. John [illegible]s, colliery agent, Feathers-lane, Flint; and Mr. S. Savage Kenrick, Greenfield [illegible]ge, Holywell; and for any other particulars, apply to the auctioneer, at his offices, [illegible]k-place, Ruthin; or to Mr. William Williamson, solicitor, Well-street, Holywell, [illegible] whom lithographed plans, &c., may be obtained.

[illegible]ark-place, Ruthin, Dec. 24, 1851.

PAULTON, SOMERSET.

TO COAL PROPRIETORS, ENGINEERS, FOUNDRYMEN, AND OTHERS.

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF MACHINERY.

Mr. HENRY BLINMAN begs respectfully to announce, that he is honoured with instructions from the proprietors to SELL, BY AUCTION, without any reserve, on Wednesday, the 28th of January, 1852 (and following day, if required), commencing at Ten o'clock A.M., all the extensive and truly valuable

MACHINERY AND PLANT,

Lately used in working the PAULTON ENGINE COAL-WORKS.

Also the WAGGONS, CARTS, HORSE, HAY, TIMBER, and EFFECTS, comprising—

A very valuable and powerful double-acting STEAM ENGINE, for winding, with 31-inch cylinder, suitable air pump, condenser, and two boilers attached to the same, with [illegible]inding parts, the whole being complete.

One powerful ENGINE for pumping, close-top cylinder, 46 inch diameter, with suitable [illegible]r pump and condenser, nearly new boiler, the whole of which is in complete repair.

Also, one double-acting STEAM-ENGINE, 16-inch cylinder, boiler, air-pump, and [illegible]ondenser.

180 fathoms of 9, 8½, 7, and 6-inch PUMPS, with working plungers.

Various PUMP RODS, with necessary iron straps, cap-heads, bolts, &c.

One CAPSTAN, shear blades, and three cast wheels.

One flat-grooved WHEEL, with gudgeons, shear blades, straps, &c.

160 fathoms of 6¼-inch flat ROPE.

Three exceedingly good round ROPES, of different sizes and lengths.

Nine wrought-iron hudges, one useful boiler, two lifting cranes and chains, pit curbs, [illegible]screens, one pair of brass-wheel blocks, three snatch blocks, quantity of chain, two punching engines, 95 pit, land, and two coke tram waggons, two horse gins or drums, two weighing engines, 6060 yards of tram plates, wrought-iron, a general assortment of smithing and carpenters' tools, two dials, two dozen new shovels, a variety of old brass and cast-iron, stock of timber and lugs, broad wheel waggon, ditto carts, field roller, a very handsome and strong cob horse five years old, breech and thill harness, capital [illegible]ow of meadow hay, about 20 tons. Also, the buildings, fixings, workshops, stables and sheds, with an infinity of other valuable and useful lots not particularised.

N.B.—Descriptive particulars in catalogues are in course of preparation, and may be obtained 10 days prior to the sale, at the Saracen's Head Inn, Temple-Gate, Bristol; Greyhound Inn, Bath; principal inns in the neighbourhood; the auctioneer, Temple Cloud, near Bristol, or at the place of sale, where a person will show the property.

Paulton Engine is situate about 10 miles from Bath, 12 from Bristol, and adjoins the Somersetshire coal canal.—Dated Temple Cloud, 20th December, 1851.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINE-MAKERS, FOUNDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, STEAM ENGINE AND LOCOMOTIVE-BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

ENGINE WORKS, FOUNDRY, &c., FOR SALE, AT ABERDEEN.

Upset Price still further Reduced to £8500.

THERE will BE EXPOSED TO UNRESERVED SALE, with the GOODWILL of the BUSINESS, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, within the Lemon Tree Tavern, ABERDEEN, on Friday, the 30th day of January next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, at the reduced upset price above-mentioned, those extensive PREMISES at FOOTDEE, ABERDEEN, known as the

YORK-PLACE IRON-WORKS,

belonging to Messrs. William Simpson and Co., together with the whole MACHINERY, TOOLS, and PATTERNS contained therein,—all as fully described in this paper of the 20th December.

Inventories of the whole tools, utensils, and patterns, with plans of the works, may be obtained, and all further particulars learned, on application to Messrs. Wm. Simpson and Co., York-place Iron-Works, Footdee, Aberdeen; or to Messrs. A. and J. Webster, advocates, there.—Aberdeen, Dec. 1, 1851.

VERY IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS, MACHINE MAKERS, MILLWRIGHTS, CONTRACTORS, MINERS, SMITHS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

Mr. W. KIRK most respectfully announces that he is honoured with instructions from Messrs. Jones and Potts, engineers, and proprietors of the extensive works known as the VIADUCT FOUNDRY, NEWTON, near WARRINGTON, who are declining business, to ARRANGE, CATALOGUE, and SELL BY AUCTION, early in March, 1852, the WHOLE of their truly valuable PLANT, STEAM-ENGINES (stationary and locomotive), TOOLS, MACHINERY, UTENSILS, and EFFECTS, together with all the valuable estate upon which the said works are erected, which consist of 77 cottages, gas-works, and fittings; all the substantially-built brick buildings, constituting the various and extensive workshops, foundry, warehouses, counting-houses, offices, &c., the whole covering an area or plot of land of 5 acres 2 roods 14 poles, statute measure, with which it is proposed to sell the following items, in one lot:—The two valuable stationary engines, of 30-horse power each, with boilers complete; the whole of the powerful shafting for working the machinery, two fan-blasts, for blowing the smiths' fires, 40 smiths' hearths, with blast pipes, one large hooping furnace, three cupolas, large crane, moulders' stone and carriage, in foundry, and about 600 yards of railway, inside and outside of works, with three turn-tables, communicating with the London and North-Western Railway; the whole held upon three leases for 999 years, each bearing date respectively March 25th, 1839, January 27th, 1847, and December 26th, 1849.

Full particulars of the whole will be given in future advertisements, and in descriptive catalogues, which will be prepared in due course; and in the interim, any further information may be had on application at the offices of the Auctioneer, 24, Princess-street, Manchester; or at the Works.

Mr. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE LONDON, MINING BROKER, OFFERS his SERVICES to the PUBLIC for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES—British or Foreign—and transacts business only for principals.

Mr. Crofts' weekly list comprises only such shares as he has actually on hand, or under control, but he may be consulted upon every description of mining shares, whether for purchase or sale. Dividend Mines pay from 10 up to 25 per cent. per annum: at the latter rate of interest, down to 20 or 22 per cent., Mr. Crofts has shares on hand which specially recommend themselves.

WEEKLY LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.

Bronfloyd, Wheal Fanny, Fowey Consols, Wheal Lovell, Wh. Golden, Calstock United, Wheal Brewer, Bell and Lanarth, Wheal Zion, Wheal Edward, Lamberooe, South Tamar, Tincroft, East Boringdon, East Wh. Reeth, Trebell Consols, West Wheal Bryn, Weston, Mary Ann, Trethevy, Caradon Wood, Wheal Tremayne, Nouveau Monde, and all Dividend Mines.

Mr. CROFTS begs to intimate to Capitalists his opinion, that the GROWING ATTENTION to MINING SHARES, combined with the present and prospective abundance of money, must inevitably lead to a considerable augmentation in the VALUE of all good MINES, and dividend ones in particular, for which reason Mr. Crofts recommends EARLY INVESTMENTS.—Jan. 2, 1852.

Mr. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, SWORN BROKER, *No. 23, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.*

BUSINESS transacted in GOVERNMENT STOCKS, RAILWAY and MINING SHARES, &c.—Having been connected with the management of mines in the most productive districts of Cornwall upwards of 20 years, and being in daily communication with the most respectable mining agents in various parts of the kingdom, Mr. Reynolds is enabled to furnish such information to capitalists as may be relied on.—Jan. 2, 1852.

Messrs. FRANCIS & LIGHTOLLER, MINING AGENTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

OFFICE,—No. 34, EXCHANGE ARCADE, MANCHESTER.

Messrs. Francis and Lightoller, may be CONSULTED by MINING COMPANIES or OTHER PARTIES requiring INSPECTIONS and REPORTS on MINES of every description, or by CAPITALISTS and OTHERS desirous of INVESTING their CAPITAL in MINES or other MINERAL PROPERTIES.

Statistics and other general information connected with Mines and the Mineral Districts given or obtained with the utmost dispatch.

Capt. Absalom Francis having had upwards of 30 years' experience in the practical management of mines, and reported on most of the principal ones in the United Kingdom, applicants may rest assured they will receive full and satisfactory information on matters connected with mining.

Arbitrators, and contractors for the erection of engines and every description of mining machinery.

Messrs. FRANCIS & CO., in order to avoid the complicated and indefinite system of Calls for working or proving mines, consider that a better and more satisfactory one will be found in offering the public those chiefly in which the machinery and underground work required to bring them into a state of profit has been completed and paid for.

In mines thus far advanced, it will be obvious that as there will be no risk, so there can be no necessity for calls—the speculative part of the adventure having been gone through; and in this way capitalists will be enabled to invest with the certainty of immediate returns.

Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS takes leave to announce, that he has several THOUSANDS of POUNDS WORTH of SHARES to DISPOSE OF, which, at the selling price, give a profit of from £20 to £40 per cent.

*** Offices, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi, London.

GENERAL MINING and MINE REPORTING OFFICES, 1, *CROWN-COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY.*

Messrs. M. FRANCIS & CO., MINING BROKERS, appreciating the desideratum of PROVIDING the most AUTHENTIC INFORMATION respecting BRITISH & FOREIGN MINES for those who desire to INVEST SAFELY, have OPENED this OFFICE for the REGISTRATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE DIVIDEND-PROMISING AND WORKING MINES.

Their REGISTER will be found a VALUABLE INDICATOR, as, from more than twenty years' experience in the successful selection and management of mines, they can confidently advise, so as to insure the most certain and remunerative returns.

*** Shares Purchased and Sold—Mines Inspected, &c.

Messrs. MOLYNEUX and CO., 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY, MINE and MINING AGENTS, beg to state, that they have TAKEN spacious OFFICES, No. 10, BUCKINGHAM-STREET, ADELPHI, STRAND, for the SALE and PURCHASE of MINES and MINING SHARES, and the MANAGEMENT of MINING COMPANIES, and have constantly ON SALE SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND-PAYING and other PROSPEROUS MINES, which will insure to capitalists the safest and most unexceptionable investment.—Daily communication received from their agents in Cornwall, Devon, and Wales, and every information and advice given on all mining matters.—N.B. Office hours from Ten to Four o'clock.

Offices,—10, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, Strand, and 34, Threadneedle-street, City.

Messrs. TREDINNICK and CO., MINING, BANKING, INSURANCE, and GENERAL AGENTS, continue to NEGOCIATE every description of BUSINESS connected with the ABOVE SECURITIES. They have always ON SALE SHARES in DIVIDEND MINES in Cornwall, Devon, and Wales, at prices yielding purchasers from 15 to 25 per cent. per annum upon market value.—Statistical and other information gratuitously upon application, and money advanced in anticipation of sales.—Agency Offices: No. 6, HAYMARKET, PALL-MALL, and 3, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

*** Correspondence to be addressed to the Western Branch.

Mr. JOSEPH TREDINNICK, preparatory to his undertaking the secretaryship of mines in London, has spent the last four months in thoroughly inspecting the mines situate in Cornwall, Devon, and Wales, and is now in a position to advise capitalists as to the most desirable medium for investment. Whilst Mr. Joseph Tredinnick unhesitatingly undertakes the agency of Mines, Messrs. R. Tredinnick and Co., of 6, Haymarket, Pall Mall, stock, share, and mining brokers, will be happy to negociate the purchase and sale of shares on commission; and upon application their current list of prices will be forwarded. Offices of the West Camborne, North Cornwall, Wheal Emma, and Leeds Town Consols, 3, George-yard, Lombard-street.

MINING AGENCY OFFICES, Lombard-Street Chambers, 33, *CLEMENT'S-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, CITY.*

JAMES S. TRIPP & CO. respectfully announce that they adhere EXCLUSIVELY to a LEGITIMATE COMMISSION BUSINESS, and never deal or speculate on their own account. ORDERS for the SALE and PURCHASE of SHARES executed with promptitude, at the usual commission. The AGENCIES of COMPANIES and COUNTRY BROKERS UNDERTAKEN upon liberal terms.

Mr. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET.—Established nine years.—Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market prices, in dividend and respectably established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.

N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

West Caradon	Great Devon Consols	Mary Ann
Alfred Consols	Tremayne	South Basset
South Caradon	West Providence	South Frances
East Wheal Rose	Botallack	North Basset
Wheal Seton	Bedford United	Cobre
Treviskey and Barrier	Trelawny	St. John del Ray

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

West Alfred	East Buller	Tincroft
West Towan	South Tamar	Tamar
Cefn Bruno	Treleigh	Garras
East Daren	North Downs	And the gold mines.

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

MINING OFFICES,—ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Mr. R. TRIPP has FOR SALE SHARES in the best DIVIDEND MINES, English and Foreign, which, at present low market values, are paying 15 to 25 per cent., and in others, of which some are paying costs, and on the eve of paying dividends.

Also, a COAL-FIELD, of 150 acres, in the FOREST OF DEAN, of first-rate quality unworked coal, with ENGINES, BUILDINGS, &c.

MINING RECORD OFFICE, 26, Austinfriars, London.—Mr. MANUEL'S OFFICES are expressly for the USE of COMMITTEES and COMPANIES conducting their BUSINESS in LONDON, and is entirely free from share-dealing. Mr. MANUEL will be happy to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of any MINES now at work, or about to be worked, he having spacious and convenient OFFICES for that PURPOSE.—Terms on which the business is conducted to be had on application, either by letter or in person.

Sixteen years' experience will enable Mr. Manuel to give suitable advice on all occasions.—Offices of the West Wheal Rose, West Callington, Busparvo, Gallt-y-Maen, Great Crinnis Consols, &c.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER and CO., No. 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to inform the public that they are in a position to BUY and SELL in all DESCRIPTIONS of MINING PROPERTY, which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent., upon present purchase, and have specially FOR SALE—Bedford United, Devon Great Consols, Wheal Mary Ann, Trelawny, West Caradon, Wheal Reeth, South Caradon, Tincroft, Trehane, Butterdon, Boringdon Park, Wheal Venton, Wheal Franco, Treleigh Consols, Trelyon Consols, Castle Dinas, Wheal Edward, Wheal Zion, and Wheal Surprise.—Also SHARES in the GOLD MINES of Australia and California.

Every information given, either personally or by letter.—Office hours, Ten to Four.

Mr. JOHN DAVIES, MINING SHAREBROKER, *No. 38, TOWER-BUILDINGS, TOWER-GARDEN, LIVERPOOL.*

Mr. BELL WILLIAMS, MINE AGENT and VIEWER, *No. 16, CASTLE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.*

Mr. HAY[illegible]ING ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, *No. 5, ADELAIDE-PLACE, LONDON-BRIDGE.*

Mr. GEO. CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS and SHARES, 28, *THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.*

GOLDENHILL COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, AND CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR NEWCASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.

Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

*** A QUANTITY OF BISMUTH TO DISPOSE OF.

Mr. ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, DEALER in COBALT and NICKEL ORES, and ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address: *LEE-CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.*

Mr. THOMAS JORDAN, METAL BROKER, No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, CITY, exclusive AGENT for one of the BEST MAKERS of HAMMERED IRON, for MARINE, LOCOMOTIVE, and other ENGINES. Also AGENT for the SALE of SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE and WELSH BAR, BOLT and BOILER PLATE IRON, in all its varieties. The Proprietors of Lead and Copper Mines in Devon, Cornwall, Wales, &c., will find great advantage in the quality and cheapness of the Iron they require, by seeking quotations through the Advertiser.

Mr. THOMAS EDINGTON (late Senior Partner of the Phœnix Iron-Works, Glasgow), INSPECTOR OF RAILWAY BARS AND CASTINGS, No. 17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

AGENT for the PURCHASE of Scotch Pig-Iron, Railway and Bar-Iron, and Castings.

AGENT for the SALE of English Boiler-plates, Angle and Rivet Iron, Anchors, Chains, Cables, Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

TO ARTISTS.—A PREMIUM of FIVE POUNDS is hereby offered to such Artist as shall present to the COMMITTEE for the WILLIAMS TESTIMONIAL, by the 14th January next (addressed to Mr. H. Grylls, Redruth), the most approved characteristic SKETCH, in TINT, of the United Mines, in Gwennap, and the operative work connected therewith; it being intended to embody such sketch in the piece of plate to be presented to Mr. Michael Williams.

Any further instructions may be had by applying to H. Willyams, Esq., M.P., Penalva; Mr. R. R. Broad, Falmouth; or Mr. Grylls, Redruth.

THOMAS GARLAND, Hon. Sec. to the Committee.

Committee-room, Redruth, 22d Dec., 1851.

MONEY for MORTGAGES.—THREE SUMS of SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS each are ready for APPROVED MORTGAGES, either in ENGLAND or WALES. The rate of interest is 4 per cent., and a term of years granted.—Address by letter only, free of postage, to John James Coward, Esq., Lansdowne-crescent, Bath.

ADVANCES.—The Undersigned are prepared to MAKE ADVANCES, in Cash or approved Bills, on CONSIGNMENT of BRITISH GOODS to their Friends in NEW YORK and BALTIMORE—such as BAR-IRON, RAILROAD, and OTHER IRON and METALS generally. JACOT, TAYLOR, & TIPPER, 22, Water-street, Liverpool.

WANTED,—A SITUATION as AGENT, at a COLLIERY, by a Person of 20 years' experience in some of the largest collieries in Wales. The Advertiser fully understands the management both underground and on the surface, and has had great experience in ventilating mines: he is perfectly conversant with surveying and mapping. Can be highly recommended, and would have no objection to go abroad.—Address "X. Y.," Post-office, Holywell, Flintshire.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as MILL and FORGE, or MILL, FORGE, and BLAST-FURNACE, MANAGER. The advertiser has a perfect knowledge of the manufacture of iron in all its different processes, boiling, puddling, &c., and to all its different purposes—viz., bars, rails, sheet iron, boiler plates, tin bars, angle iron, boat rib iron, slitting iron, small rods, &c. Perfectly conversant with the construction and erection of all buildings and machinery necessary for the above purposes. Unexceptionable references can be given, and indisputable testimonials produced as to character and ability. Address, "A. B.," office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

PARTNER WANTED, for an extensive ENGINEERING, IRON-BOAT BUILDING, and FOUNDRY WORKS. In consequence of the retiring of the senior partner of a concern of the above description, an eligible opening occurs for admitting a partner with capital in his stead. None need apply but principals, and they are requested to furnish their names and addresses to Messrs. W. O. and W. Hunt, solicitors, 3, Whitehall-place, Westminster, who will put them in communication with the advertisers.

VESSELS.—WANTED, VESSELS to TAKE MUNDIC from WADEBRIDGE to LIVERPOOL.—Apply to Messrs. Bennett, Catt, and Co., 2, Moorgate-street, London; Messrs. Harrison, Braerton, & Co., Sir Thomas' Buildings, Liverpool; or Mr. Norway, merchant, Wadebridge, Cornwall.

MINING EXCHANGE, HALL OF COMMERCE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the Members is convened for Wednesday, the 7th of January, at Eleven o'clock precisely, for [illegible]dering, [illegible] the [illegible] and prospects of the Institution, and if any, and what, [illegible]ons and [illegible] to the Society's rules; and also as to publishing a share list.

[illegible]

THE EXHIBITION LECTURES.

Mr. Henry De la Beche gave the second of the series of lectures on the Exhibition, at the Society of Arts on the 2d Dec., the subject being mining, quarrying, and metallurgical processes and products. The lecturer, in commencing, alluded to the benefits which had been derived from the Great Exhibition; but this must be borne in mind was only the means to a great end. Many of the specimens exhibited there were not to be considered as illustrating the general condition of our mines, as they were picked, and, though beautiful in themselves, taught no useful lesson. Pieces of rich ores are of frequent occurrence in localities where, from a want of their sufficient abundance, it would be useless to attempt any profitable working of them. Hence a collection of ores may often be most fallacious; indeed it is, unfortunately, somewhat too common to find specimens of ores shown as the ordinary products of mines, where they are really rarities, for the purpose of promoting the purchase of shares in such mines; the name for such specimens in Cornwall was *stocking stones*. It often happens, without the slightest intention of producing erroneous impressions, proprietors or agents, when required to transmit specimens of their ores, to show the quality of the produce being raised, send a good stone of ore, as it is technically termed; while, at the same time, the mine may be returning large profits by the working and dressing of comparatively poor ores. The collection of specimens of this nature is fallacious, and does not exhibit the real industry required or employed. The teaching influence proposed by a collection of ores is defeated, alike by both the causes above mentioned. Most important knowledge of its kind is sacrificed, and the public misled, by impressions received from gazing on a mass of glittering objects, instead of carefully considering the kind of mineral substances which really produce, by the industry of man, the metals so essential for his welfare and progress. Coal in mineral stratification, it may be said, is at the base; all mineral or fossil fuel is formed from vegetables. Anthracite has been produced artificially in Derbyshire. In general, mineral fuel from all parts of the world had not been so fully shown in the Great Exhibition; they had, however, had specimens from New Zealand and from the new settlement of Labuan, and as a maritime nation, it was of great importance to us to know the supplies we derive from thence for the purposes of steam navigation. In the Crystal Palace there had been sent several good specimens from Staffordshire, which were displayed outside the building; and here he must say that, considering the expense which had occurred from the transport of these huge masses, the proprietors of the collieries had shown great disinterestedness, and a willingness to aid in that which they thought would be beneficial to the human race in general. The produce of coal in Great Britain in round numbers might be taken at about 35,000,000 tons annually; of this only 2,700,000 were exported, the rest being reserved for domestic and industrial consumption in this country: the Office of Mining Records, attached to the Government School of Mines, would give the exact data. The copper smelting in this country absorbed great quantities of coal; ores were sent to those establishments from Chili and Peru by Cape Horn, and from Australia by the Cape of Good Hope, to be smelted. There were to be seen in the Exhibition illustrations from Northumberland and Durham, models of collieries, those showing likewise the method of ventilation, one in particular, that of Mr. Nicholas Wood, was highly deserving of notice. Though much good would result from the appointment of Government Inspectors of Mines, much more would accrue from the education of the miner, which would protect him from the consequences of his own carelessness. Among the articles connected with this department was a model of the opening doors of the Foxhole Colliery, near Swansea; this arrangement was only known there, yet by being shown at the Exhibition had become diffused, and now men's lives had no more occasion to be trusted to the inattention or recklessness of boys. Was not this a benefit? Mr. Rogers, of Abercarn Colliery, i[illegible]ting shafts had used the method of firing by electricity several blast[illegible]taneously, instead of only one. In many of the coal districts great waste of that valuable fuel had occurred on account of the dust, which could not be rendered available. This had given rise to the introduction of patent fuel. He believed there were as many as 100 patents which had been taken out on this subject—one of these which he knew was Warlich's; this, after being glued together with coal tar, or some other matter of like nature, was coked in ovens, and found efficacious. On the Chemin de Fer du Nord they had been much incommoded by a coal which injured their locomotives, and which was altogether unfit for use: to remedy this they had recourse to jigging (an operation known to all our readers), by which means it was freed from the nitridus particles, and rendered fit for use. At Newcastle they were now erecting works to carry out the sifting of coal. Some specimens were sent from mines which did not require dressing. The Burra Burra Mines had sent a good serial; some of the malachite there, which had been crushed under the hammer, if produced in Russia, would have been used in works of art. Sweden and the United States had sent some good specimens of iron. The collection of iron ores and clays exhibited by Mr. Blackwell, of Dudley, was one of the most complete ever seen. The produce of our iron was to the value of about 20,000,000*l.* annually. From the combination of iron, coal, and limestone—the first being the metal, the second the fuel, the third the flux—it was impossible in this branch of industry to compete with us. [A diagram of the district round Merthyr Tydvil was here shown and demonstrated.] Belgium possessed these advantages, but no other state. Collections could not be formed in a day; it had taken them 16 years to form their collection in Jermyn-street, though they had the co-operation of the ablest men in the empire. The Ebbw Vale Company had displayed a good collection. The same may be said of the silver from Kongsberg, in Norway, and the lead from Grissington, the property of the Duke of Devonshire.

The lecturer then alluded to the theory of mineral veins, illustrating his by a diagram of East Wheal Crofty. In order to illustrate the dressing, they had a model of the Tywarnhayle Mines, which had been placed there partly at the expense of H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall; nor must the model of the water-wheel of the Devon Great Consols be forgotten. Although the copper in Cornwall did not average more than 8 per cent., yet, when manufactured, it was about two-thirds of that raised in the world. The Ebbw Vale Company had shown a model for utilitising gas in smelting; nor were the Low Moor forgetful of their reputation. Nova Scotia and Canada had likewise sent some good ores. The Austrian serial was very fully exemplified. Some of the thin sheet-iron from Bohemia had been styled Bohemian paper. A spirited proprietor had seen this, and thought it might supply a deficiency in button-making; though the iron produced was not equal to that, yet it came very near, and there was no doubt in a short period we should be able to attain the same perfection. The specimens from Sweden were not so good as might be expected from the character of her iron; nor had Russia furnished so good a series, while from France there was but little. The Siegen iron, from Nassau, was worthy of remark; and here he must say no state was so well represented in minerals as the little Duchy of Nassau. Copper they had from Australia, Swansea, the Zollverein, Austria, and Norway. Of lead there was no great display; but if any man deserved the council medal it was Mr. Pattinson, for his mode of desilvering lead. Previous to his discovery nothing under 20 ozs. to the ton would pay, but now it was found that 3 ozs. were remunerative, consequently many mines which would have been abandoned were now in active employment. With the exception of the zinc from New Jersey, there was little of that metal, except from the Vielle Montagne Company. We had abundance of mines of this metal in this country, but these properties appeared to be so well arranged, that they supplied nearly all Europe. They sent specimens, from the ore to the highest works of art; they employed yearly 2640 labourers, and had a make of 11,500 tons in the year 1850. Of tin there were some good samples. A process of separating wolfram (tungstate of iron), from the Drake Walls Mine, by Mr. Oxland, was described. The Messrs. Bolitho had likewise contributed an elaborate model of tin smelting-works, together with all the processes of tin dressing and smelting. From the Allenhead Mines a large mass of silver was exhibited, as likewise gold from Reichenstein, in Silesia. These mines had been abandoned for about 500 years, on account of their poverty; and here the application of science might be seen, by a process introduced by Prof. Plattner. They had been made profitable, and here he must do Dr. Percy the justice to say that at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Swansea in 1848, he had propounded the same theory. Iridium, palladium, osmium, and rhodium had been well illustrated by Mr. Percival Johnson. Many of the old mining schools, such as Saxony and the Harz, had contributed nothing; nor had South America, unless might be mentioned the gold and copper from Chili. In steel, the Sheffield department was very extensive. Messrs. Naylor and Vickers had an elaborate model, showing all the processes as well as the works. The best exhibition of brass in its various stages had been from France, exhibited by an eminent manufacturer there. English alloys were presented by Mr. Morries Stirling, and Mr. Jordan, of Manchester. In plumbago, when the Borrowdale Mines had somewhat fallen off, and they were at a loss to supply the deficiency, Mr. Brockedden had taken out a patent to concentrate the dust, which had been successful; and this likewise they had an opportunity of observing. A great collection of building stones had been exhibited by Mr. Freeman. The supply of granites and marbles was immense, and they had even a block of marble from South America. China-clay and slate were well displayed; and the grinding and sharpening stones, from the hone to the grindstone, as exhibited by Mr. Meinig, of Leadenhall-street, had attracted the attention of the jurors, so perfect a collection never having before been seen. They must remember that, while there were many deficiencies, there were still many great illustrations. The object of their realisation was truth, and it would show, not only in mines, but in other departments, how beneficial such a school would be for the training of industrial knowledge. In mining especially, it would instruct the man who possessed mineral wealth of the value of his property, and the speculator, who had higher views than trafficking in shares, of the nature of the investment he embarked in. Capital heedlessly thrown away, or recklessly speculated, was a national loss, and the great lesson which he trusted they had learnt would encourage them to study, and not look upon the Exhibition now passed as a show, but as a beacon to warn them from past dangers, and a guide to instruct them for the future.

At the close of the lecture, the Earl of Granville proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Henry De la Beche for the useful and important lecture he had delivered; at the same time stating, that the Royal Commissioners were under great obligations for the assistance they had received from all classes connected with the department which was more particularly under Sir Henry De la Beche's supervision.

[We had prepared the above report for publication at the time the lecture was delivered; but its insertion has been prevented by pressing claims on our space.]

The Fremont Estate.—The question of the validity of the leases of the Californian gold companies having been lately raised, has rendered the subject a matter of great importance and interest to the British public; and while still open to dispute cannot but be injurious to the interests of Colonel Fremont, and tend to retard the investment of capital to work the auriferous deposits on his large estate. It would appear that some of these leases were originally granted by the Colonel to certain parties on express conditions. These, it appears, have not been fulfilled, and, consequently, are now declared forfeited or forfeitable. This the holders are unwilling to allow, and consider they are yet their *bonâ fide* property, and, as such, several companies have been found to work them. Within the last month the dispute has waxed rife between the contending parties, and a pamphlet has lately issued from the press by the Hon. David Hoffman, who states that he alone is the authorised agent in Europe for the leasing of Colonel Fremont's property, and in support of his assertions, which wear the impress of truth, produces a letter from the Colonel of the recent date of the 19th Oct., in the present year. The companies which he has leased are No. 1 and 2 Mineurs Belge, *en commandite*; the Nouveau Monde, now about to commence work under the superintendence of Messrs. Taylor and Sons, the staff of which left by the *Medway* a few days since; the Golden Mountain (of which Mr. Andrew Smith is the lessee and engineer); the Hoffman and Elvesado Company; the Alto California, three other companies not named, and about ten others who have contracts, but whose agreements have been delayed, and they are to come out according to the date of their respective contracts. The mineral land granted will be about 17,000 by 600 acres, and about 2400 acres of agricultural land. If the statements of Mr. Hoffman be correct—and we cannot suppose he would deliberately pen untruths—certainly a great want of caution has been shown on the part of some of the English speculators, and a large amount of delusion practised on their gullibility. We would certainly recommend all those who have been and are likely to be interested in Californian enterprise to give an attentive perusal to Mr. Hoffman's pamphlet. We do not in any way set ourselves up as judges or arbitrators on the subject matter at issue; we profess to know nothing from our own knowledge, but rely on the information we derive from others, obtaining that from as authentic sources as lay within our means. Mr. Hoffman has stated his case plainly, and with no desire to shirk the question; by his own dictum he now must stand or fall. Grave accusations are made, which, if not refuted, will be implicitly believed. It, therefore, behoves those thus inculpated, for their own honour and credit, to give, if they can, an indignant denial to the statements contained therein. Bare assertion will not, however, suffice; a clear direct negative, supported by proofs, is now required to satisfy the British public that they have not been duped, either from carelessness or knavery. Mr. Hoffman's pamphlet is now before the public, and we must confess we await with same anxiety the rejoinder to it; we should then be better able to judge for ourselves. At present we dismiss the subject, being of opinion that it is a pretty quarrel as it stands.

Mine Inspectors.—Mr. Herbert Mackworth, the inspector appointed in place of Mr. Blackwell, is, we understand, about 27 years of age, and a nephew of Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart.; he was for a time employed as an engineer on some of Hudson's lines of railway, and has subsequently been engaged in several collieries near Cardiff.

Colliery Explosions.—There is perhaps no district of similar extent in any portion of the kingdom which has been the scene of such frequent disasters and involving so great a sacrifice of life as the tract of country comprised within a circuit of five miles of Rawmarsh. To go back only 10 years, we find that during this comparatively short period five accidents have occurred, by which an aggregate of 263 lives have been sacrificed. In July, 1841, for instance, 50 lives were lost at Masborough by the capsizing of a boat; in November, of the same year, 15 men and boys were killed by an explosion in Mount Osborne Coal Pit, Barnsley; in January, 1847, six lives were lost by an accident in the Darley Main Colliery, Worsborough Dale; in the following March 73 men, working in the Oaks Pit, near Barnsley, met with almost instant death from an explosion of fire-damp, the force of which was so terrific that stones were projected out of the shaft, which was 288 yards deep, to a height of about 40 yards into the air; in January, 1849, another explosion occured at Worsborough Dale, and within two miles of the former one, by which 75 lives were lost; and, lastly, the explosion at Warren Vale, by which 50 human beings perished. Almost all these calamities have arisen from fire-damp explosions.

Extinction of a Coal Mine Fire.—The fire in Lord Bradford's coal mine at Great Lever, near Bolton, which originated from an explosion of fire-damp a few weeks ago, has been extinguished by Mr. Gurney's system of filling the mine with choke-damp. The level where the fire existed is still very hot, but there is no appearance of the existence of fire. Search has been made for the bodies of the two unfortunate men who lost their lives by the explosion, but hitherto without success. A portion of their clothing, which they take off before commencing work, was found near the place where they were employed but the bodies were not there, so that it is possible they may have perished in some of the old workings, while endeavouring to make their escape; or it may be that the bodies are covered, the roof of the mine having fallen in various places.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Natural Gas on Chat Moss.—We published some particulars last week respecting this singular phenomenon, which we find still continues to manifest itself, and the following extract of a letter will be read with much interest:—"*Barton Grange, Dec.* 22.—About a fortnight ago I employed some miners to bore for water on that part of Chat Moss known by the name of Barton Moss Farm, held by Edward Evans and Co., about 100 yards from the Barton Moss station. For the first 16 feet the boring was through peat moss and moty substances; then came 2 feet of blue clay and 8 feet of red marl. The augur then entered a dry sand for about 6 in., when gaseous matter suddenly burst forth with a noise resembling the escape of steam from the safety-valve of a steam-engine. Having procured a long pole, we fastened a light to the end of it, and applied it to the gas as it escaped, which instantly caught fire, and burned with a flame 10 feet high, baffling all our efforts to extinguish it until we filled the bore full of water. In the process of boring it is necessary to have a tube, the size of the augur, to put into it. Having one of these tubes 3 in. in diameter, I placed one end in the bore, and erected it perpendicularly a height of 35 feet. On a light being applied it instantly caught fire, and from its height above the trees it can be seen for many miles round. The color of the flame is a bright red, beautifully streaked at times with blue; but when the weather is foggy, it gives it a yellow appearance. The miners say it has the smell of fire-damp; but I cannot detect either smell or smoke. The heating power is great; but when confined in a small tube the illuminating power is small, and not at all resembling the flame from coal gas. It still continues to burn with the same vigour as at first, and we are making every preparation for applying it to the steam-engine instead of coals. The gas seems to be confined to a narrow space, as some years ago a bore was made about 100 yards to the north of this, and no gas was found; at that place the moss was about 18 feet deep, the marl about the same, and the rock was found without any sand between. I made another bore about 100 yards to the south, and found 23 feet of moss, a birch tree 1 foot thick, 2 ft. of blue clay, 16 ft. of red marl. The augur then entered a bed of gravel, from which flowed water to the height of 13 feet up the bore. As it is desirable to find water as near the house as possible, I am now boring about 50 yards from the first, and have already reached a depth of 33 feet, without finding any gas."

Original Correspondence.

COST-BOOK—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL COMPANIES.

Sir,—Are we enter on any further disputation as to the range of application of the principle" of joint-stock partnership, on which the Cost-book System stands, it may be as well to propose the definition from which I argue. In my letter I did intend to accept that of your correspondent, "Argus," *pro tanto*; substantially, with one slight exception, it was sufficient for the purpose before us, and for the present it will serve. Notwithstanding, even upon reflection, I cannot reconcile the deduction of his fourth paragraph with the terms of his premises. Mr. Abbot does not directly assert the same proposition stated by "Argus," but an inuendo to the same effect is distinctly read, with a note of exclamation. Mr. Abbot is, I believe, a Cornish writer, and I think it natural that his impressions should be favourable to that locality from which would afford special favour to the district in which he is personally interested. If I misconstrue his meaning, my apology must be the typographical expression of dissent which this note of admiration implies; and I will repeat that I cordially coincide with him in the opinion, that statutory regulation will be not only advantageous but absolutely imperative, in order to prevent confusion and abuse in the future adaptation of this principle to the multitude of mining enterprises, which the present grand development of our mineral forces will probably call into existence. Such a measure should be strenuously urged at an early period of the next session, so as to include as many as possible of the new schemes under the Cost-book System.

In like manner I may incidentally observe that an explanatory statute ought to be obtained to declare whether or not foreign and colonial companies, "established" in the first instance out of the United Kingdom, can subsequently "establish" themselves here without registration, under the 7 and 8 Vic. c. 110. The opinion of Sir Frederick Thesiger, recently published by one of the Australian companies, distinctly asserts the exemption of such companies. If the case were duly stated to counsel on that occasion, the opinion appears to my very humble judgment quite irreconcilable with the enactment in question. Assuming it was so stated, I must take the liberty of dissenting from the view of that very able counsel. I think that if a company be at any time established in the colonies, or a foreign country, and maintain here a simple agency the mere transmission of communications, or the receipt and payment of money, or other usual functions of agency,—impliedly permitted by the words of Scotch companies having "an office or place of business in any part of the United Kingdom,"—then it would be clearly exempt. But, if there be Direction, or any section or *branch* of the company, with *any administrative control whatever*, then I contend there is an "establishment" within the purview of the statute, which imposes the obligation of registration. The decision of the late Sir James Wigram in the Dendre Valley (Winding-up) case was well-considered judgment, and that adjudication, as I regard it, had the express effect of declaring that foreign companies which had administrations here were partnerships within the scope of the Winding-up Acts, unquestionably on the ground of having "establishments" here; and by parity of reason, colonial projects stand in the same predicament. Other winding-up cases have the same effect; but I do not recollect any that was so closely argued maturely adjudged as the one I have cited. As the *reductio ad absurdum* let us suppose that a party of promoters have a scheme to work a mine in Staffordshire, the very heart's core of the sphere of the statute, and are desirous to evade registration. If the opinion of Sir Frederick be law, there is nothing to prevent them forming a colourable establishment in California, or the more convenient distance of Boulogne, and subsequently setting up a "branch" in London or Birmingham; and thereby they could leave the registrar in the lurch for a remedy to secure his fees, or the requisite information for public security. For be it well remembered, that the character of the one which subjects it to the obligation of registry is dependent, not upon the *status quo* of the industrial operation, but on that of an "establishment" in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, except Scotland (and, in respect to Scotch companies, including those having there a representative "office or place of business"), for any commercial purpose or for the purpose of assurance (with certain exceptions). With great deference to Sir Frederick, I think the point is to be decided by this simple inquiry:—Is not a branch of a foreign or colonial commercial association, having administrative or controlling powers, an establishment for commercial purposes and for the purpose of profit? No rational mind, not even the most contentious casuist, can answer that in the negative. I can account for the opinion referred to only on the supposition that the case on which it was given was insufficiently stated (I do not assume an intentional misrepresentation), or that Sir Frederick's practice being confined to common law, has not had the advantage of such close consideration of the Act as the provisions of Winding-up have imposed on counsel at the equity bar. One wary the other, the public interest imperiously demands that the registrar shall at once bring the question to an issue, and try whether such projects are not subject to his control. Otherwise, I must protest that the Registration Act is nothing but an obstruction and detriment to British enterprise. Because this opinion be allowed to prevail, the exemption will become the general rule, and those projects whose promoters desire honestly to conform to the law registration, will be abandoned for those of alien organisation.

This observation is specially applicable to foreign schemes, whether "*en commandite*" or *anonymes*: assuredly *they* deserve no favour, however we may think of the errors of our colonial speculators. There are some which, to evade the characteristics of an establishment, profess to inaugurate here simply the formation of agency. Now, if it be purely an agency, there can be no objection: the law stands to that course, recollecting, however, that no such agency can be a protection to shareholders, as it must be ever dependent on the foreign governing body. If the public choose to be at the mercy of foreigners, we have nothing to say why they should not be under the penalty of occasional fleecing—by no means an unfrequent result of placing English capital at the mercy of continental boards and alien honour, which it is unnecessary for me to illustrate from remote history. On the other hand, should there be under the cover of the subordinate denomination the deception of virtual administrative faculties, then by whatever name it subsists, there can be not the slightest hesitation in pronouncing the office so constituted to be an *establishment* within the meaning of the Legislature, as the contrary would lead to an intolerable evasion of the law, which no tribunal in this country could recognise.

You readers will, no doubt, infer from all this that my crotchet is the Cost-book System. In candour I confess it; and my reason is, that I regard the Registration Act as wholly out of place, and inapplicable to present circumstances and that the exemptions, such as Irish anonymous partnership, and the Cost-book Principle, should be urged to their fullest application where practicable. The 7 and 8 Vic. c. 110 would have been a blessing and safeguard to the community 30 years ago. Now its machinery is already obstructively antiquated, and an insufferable obstacle to the development of commerce. Still, until a new law is passed in pursuance of the recommendation of the report on partnerships, there is protection for the public by its securing full information and the responsibility of promoters. That object is better achieved by the Cost-book Principle in its strict application, which is more suited to the requirement of the times than the system to which it forms an exception. To advocate the *use*, as opposed to the abuse, of the privilege conferred on that constitution for partnerships concerned in the working of "mines, minerals, and quarries," will be the direction of my further observations. I shall, in my next, on that subject, seek to establish my notion of the "principle," and point out certain deviations to be shunned, as also some provisions, consistent with the normal condition of the practice, which, for the true interests of the adventurers who may desire to protect themselves from imposition, extortion, oppression, or fraud, ought to be insisted on, either as original conditions in novel formations, or as modifications of any existing regulations, which may be found deficient.—Jurisconsultus: *Dec.* 30.

ON GRANITE FORMATIONS, AND ELK'S-HORNS BECOMING TIN.

Sir,—I beg to thank your correspondent "John Bull" for his candid letter, and am glad to find he has no inclination to quarrel, as these things are much better discussed amicably, but to go into a lengthened statement again on the granite question would be a waste of time, and I will only make a few short remarks. First, noticing that the two mines he named have been alluded to before and were shown by others to be only a short distance from granite, and in a direct line between two granite formations, with reasonable grounds to suppose the granite is not half-a-mile under them. Secondly, in the two western counties the copper is in proximity to tin, which is not the case in Irish or Welsh copper mines, which caused me in my first discussion to confine myself to these counties.

I befurther to remind "John Bull" that I have no other interest in these discussions than to bring out facts to aid the "practicals"—every such fact being a contribution to true science, and to obtain them I have travelled many a long journey. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to see "John Bull" endeavouring to vie with his scientific neighbours in bringing out valuable facts to aid those who labour in the deep and dark regions, exploring the secrets of Nature. Most practical men are aware all rocks differ in their constituent parts, to detect which "John Bull" has only to walk up to Tincroft Mine and examine the granite found there about the lodes, and go on to the old granitical rocks of Carnmarth, where he will find a wide difference, and again Clegga on the south part where the tin is found, and the north part of the Cheadle, and in every other place I have mentioned near where ores are discovered, and where not; but I think he errs when he says all Cornish miners would now the granites in every part of the world. There is not one in 50 of them who knows what geologists call grauwacke; this knowledge would be valuable to them when obtained, and surely "John Bull" will not be so ungenerous, after pointing on this road to a true school where he can obtain useful and scientific information, to call on me to pay him for lost time and expense—abandoning John Bull to his fate.

I next beg to call attention to the geological societies; these are valuable insti-

tutions, and particularly so in a mining county, such as Cornwall, and none will dispute but that it is the interest of all connected with the county to support their's. It should be a depôt for a collection of every variety of our stratifications and mineral formations, showing which were the most metalliferous rocks, and under what circumstances the large bunches of ore were found deposited in them, as it is well known to those versed in mining that numbers of our lodes have made large deposits of ore when the lode took a certain direction, and when deviating it is unproductive: these things should be recorded, showing the bearing and dip, whether against cross lodes or caunters, or under whatever particular circumstance it did occur, taking care that nothing was laid down as a law that was not well authenticated. It is to these societies we have to look for information founded on solid basis.

I have watched the progress of this society for many years, and was forcibly struck by the President's remarks in 1848, on a paper sent in by a working miner, wherein he stated what he thought to be the province of a miner in nearly the following words:—I by no means wish to propose that he shall restrain his mind from attempting to account for the facts which he records, but I think he will do wisely to make his explanation, particularly bearing on the subject of his communication, seeking no wide range. Here we see the humble miner's bounds clearly defined; he must not indulge in one theoretical thought as to the origin of these beautiful laws of Nature which are hourly opening to his view; but the wild theorist is often alluded to the skies for a mere imaginary thought, that is not borne out by one real fact, or even for a moment tenable to the more watchful and practical men. It is these remarks which act as barriers to the working practicals. They see a ray of light appearing in the horizon, which will cause them to be watchful, to show the effect of such remarks on the working miner.

I will next notice Mr. Tremenheere's remarks at the society meeting in 1849, when he stated it had occurred to him as being rather remarkable that, during the whole of that day, their attention had only been called to fossil geology. It was, no doubt, a subject of extreme interest, and the whole of the scientific world had been engaged in it; but he said, in respect to this county, there were matters of geological interest which were far superior, for they were practical interests; but it seemed to him very remarkable that of late years the practical interest of the county had not been more represented in that society. He knew that efforts had been made to induce the mine captains and working miner to take an interest in it; and it was a matter of most serious regret that it was not responded to. With his (Mr. Tremenheere's) remarks I quite agree; and with due respect to its able president and valuable members, I beg to say that I have been long of the opinion that more attention is paid by them to fossils, and less to stratification and mineral deposite, than should be. I admit that fossil geology is worthy of the attention of travelling geologists, theorists, and all those inclined to develope the different eras of the world's formations, and shall some day send them a small collection; but am still inclined to think it is the work for societies of other more fossiliferous counties than Cornwall, as I see no way in which it can materially benefit the population, but the stratification of mineral bearing rock, and the circumstances under which it is found, would aid in bringing it into the market at a lower price. These minerals will ever aid every branch of mechanism. It is the cheapness of the raw material that enables us to compete with the foreigner in the market; and it is to these societies that we have to look for instruction—they having a fund to aid them in their perseverance in collecting scientific information, as also practical facts from miners they are daily coming in contact with, which should enable them to lay down their remarks as well-authenticated facts and true guides to Nature's laws.

Last week a friend of mine sent me the *Cornwall Gazette*, of the 24th Oct., calling my attention to the remarks of this society, when I was glad to find they had turned their attention more to mineralogy than they did at former meetings; but my particular attention was drawn to the president's remarks on the trish elk horns then on the table. Mr. Couch stated that, from its great weight, he suspected the presence of some mineral in it, and had examined it and found the same had been removed and tin had taken its place, and assumed the shape of crystals of lime; in fact, he said the whole horn was now composed of tin: this, if authenticated, is very valuable information. It at once bears out my views as to these mineral formations and crystallisations being still going on; and it accounts for tin being now found in some of our deep mines; but nothing of this kind should come out from these societies without their being prepared to authenticate it as an undeniable fact; otherwise it only tends to draw our igneous theorists further into the mire. To set this point at rest, I would ask—in what part of Ireland this elk's horn was found? Was it near Bearhaven Mine, and in what was it imbedded if being well known that a particle of tin was never before found in Ireland. I should judge, as this statement is correct, that these horns were either imbedded in a alluvial deposit of tin, or the oxide of tin is passing up from a lode near where it is; if so, no doubt but tin is formed in the lode. Then I ask—If the horn found in Carnon streams, which is known to be imbedded in tin, is become tin, and whether a portion of the horn has ever been cut off and assayed? If so—what is the produce?

Turning to the next remarks on crystals of tin being found on leather in old mines, it appears to indicate that tin has an affinity for horn and leather. Most persons are aware that every old mine is abandoned with miners' shoes in them; it would be well to call their attention to it, when clearing out these tin mines to be careful in examining them.

Touching Mr. Carne's remarks on crystals of tin being found on the sides or walls in old mines after their being abandoned 100 years, I am ready to coincide with them, but I must forcibly call on the society to authenticate their former remarks by two assays—one by fire, and the other by liquid test; showing the reasons why the tin displacing the lime in the horn, as they must see the ill effect of allowing such statements to come before the public, emanating from them, if not grounded on real facts.—N. Ennor: *Wivelscombe, Dec.* 23.

THE COOK'S KITCHEN MINE.

Sir,—Having observed of late several communications respecting the present and past management of this mine, I am induced to notice it solely though the uncourteous manner your correspondent, "A Camborne Mine Agent," endeavoured, at the expense of every other individual, to extricate his friend, Capt. Vivian, from the awkward predicament in which the letter of a "Shareholder," the week previous, appeared to fix him; and which was no more than might have been expected after the gross attack made on the present management by a former writer, "John Bull:" but facts and figures speak for themselves, provided they be obtained by legitimate working; and however high-sounding and long-standing a man's name may have been, this, undoubtedly, is the best criterion the public can have of men's abilities. But I am digressing from my object, and should not have thought of noticing either gentleman's qualifications, but that the sarcastic insinuation of the mine agent, respecting the "distinguished talents" of the present manager, is quite unwarranted; and, by the figures of the cost-book, carries its own refutation; and, it strikes me, that folk would relish his remarks far more if he devoted, while in his youthful days, less attendance on the drawing-room and parlour, and more to the pick and gad; but, *apropos*, I am again letting my pen dip into a sore that ought not to have been broken, and rambling "John Bull" deserves to have his horns shortened for meddling about a thing he possibly could, or would, not understand. In taking up your correspondent's letter, allow me first to quote, "When Capt. Joseph Vivian took the management, it is a fact, well known in this neighbourhood, that the mine was in a most wretched state, everything appeared to be tumbling to pieces, and the dressing apparatus of the worst description," &c.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have only to inform your readers who were the parties connected with the management before the appointment of Capt. Vivian, and allow them to judge for themselves:—Mr. J. Lyle, a large holder of shares; Mr. Josiah H. Hitchins, who inspected for the directors every two or three months; and Capt. Eudey—the latter being the resident and principal agent; the former of these gentlemen giving his services gratuitously. Is it, then, probable that Mr. Lyle would or could be blind to such things as your correspondent asserts? Also, is it probable that Mr. Hitchins would for a considerable period, previous to the appointment of Capt. Vivian, take the trouble of visiting the mine, and not see this dilapidation spoken of? and, independent of these gentlemen, was Capt. Eudey ever before accused of not knowing his duty, or blindly destroying his employers' property? and this it amounts to, though the mine agent says he does not state these things to throw blame on any party. But if he really wished his remark to be received in that light, he most certainly ought to have made a better choice of words; and as it principally affected the resident agent, the man who actually recommended Capt. Vivian—he being an utter stranger to the directors—as a person to supply the place of Mr. Hitchins, he through his numerous engagements elsewhere being unable to attend, was, through this man's selfishness (I cannot give it a more lenient term), displaced his situation; and this I know Capt. Vivian cannot deny, however much he may endeavour to palliate it. Other parts of the agent's letter is, to my certain knowledge, equally unfounded and absurd, as regards truth.

I may also ask your readers if any great skill or ingenuity was displayed in sinking a shaft, when a little to the west of said shaft a course of tin, worth 100*l.* per fathom, was discovered, laid open, and a tram-road put in to take away the stuff? And this, for your readers' and correspondent's information, I beg to state was discovered for Capt. Vivian; and I can, with good grace, for Capt. Eudey or any other ill-treated man, ask whether the copper ore samplings, however small then, fell off or not? And what, if Capt. Vivian did sell double the quantity of tin; did he do so on discoveries of his own? but, probably, Captain Vivian might have done much better if, for his 100*l.* a year, he devoted say a day or two a week, instead of employing the very experienced tin miners he did to inspect for him, and himself going underground about that time in a month.

Perhaps your correspondent, however, may think me too personal; but, with your permission, Sir, if the Camborne agent will lay himself open to the hint, he can, as he appears *au fait* in the matter, answer who the parties were that inspected for Capt. Vivian when that gentleman was unable to attend, and what experience as tin miners they have had, after which, Mr. Editor, your readers can form their own opinions as to the capabilities for making "an old, deep, and expensive tin mine profitable?" That Capt. Vivian is a miner, and a very efficient one, I well know, in proof of which you have the sanction of that veteran miner, Capt. Eudy; but still he cannot, no more than others, bring ore from the ground when there is none in it, neither can it be said there is credit due to him, unless he goes and inspects for himself. I must also allow that at surface a deal of money was expended, but did the prospects warrant such an outlay? There are many men who can make a great display at surface when capital might be more effectually employed underground.

Fearing, however, Mr. Editor, I shall be intruding too much on your space if I should comment on every part of the "Mine Agent's" letter, I will but briefly remark on a part which I had nearly overlooked—that is, "the sinking of the new east shaft from the 90 fm. level to the 180," by which he says, "Capt. Vivian was able to command the eastern part of the mine." This is true; but was it good policy? No. This same new east shaft had already been sunk to the 100 fm. level, on Eudey's lode, a perpendicular, which, with short cross-cuts from Chapple's lode, at deeper levels than the shaft, would become available; but, instead of which, they must take up the shaft, at a most ruinous expense, at the 90 fm. level, and sink it for such a depth on an underlay, in some places almost flat, and going through old runs and pitches, which they had great difficulty in securing with timber. Now, I ask any of your intelligent readers, how long can they expect to wear a chain or kibble in such a shaft? and this is what the "Camborne Mine Agent" might (in imitation of others in that district), terming himself practical, also call commanding the eastern part of the mine. In conclusion, I have only to add, that Capt. Vivian did a deal of service to the adventurers the short time the management was in his hands; and, probably, it is well for him that he had the good fortune to work on discoveries made by Captain Eudey, or he might have himself been necessitated to dispose of an engine to assist in keeping the mine in operation. Fair Play.

Redruth, Dec. 31.

THE TIN TRADE.

PROPOSED JOINT-STOCK COMPANY, TO BE CALLED "THE TIN MINERS' SMELTING COMPANY."

Sir,—From the statement published in your Journal of last Saturday, it appears that there are only 45 dividend-paying mines in Cornwall and Devonshire, thereby demonstrating that there are too many shareholders, like myself, in tin mines receiving no dividends—the proportion of the non-paying being, I believe, about 300 to 45 that do pay dividends. Out of the 300, I suppose there will be at least 100 tin mines—the remainder being copper and lead.

Now, with such an unprecedented demand for tin, the important question arises to us miners—why do not the mines as a whole, or at least a large proportion, pay some dividend? There appears to me to be only one answer to this question, and that is a combination on the part of the smelters to keep down the price of black tin. There can be no mistake about the smelters having a profitable business, judging from the gigantic fortunes realised by them. To prevent them absorbing the whole profits of both mining and smelting, I have to propose that the tin miners should establish a Joint-Stock Smelting Company, to whom they would sell their black tin; and, bewixt the two businesses, they would be sure in the end to realise some profit.

A Shareholder in Several Non-Paying Dividend Tin Mines.

City, January 1.

WHEAL EDWARD.

Sir,—Having been present at a meeting of the shareholders in this mine, held some time since at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock, where it was arranged that a weekly report should be sent to your valuable Journal, and which the agents were particularly instructed to furnish, of course, as a shareholder, with many others, I should be glad to learn how the prospects of the mine were progressing; but within a period of at least two months I have seen but one report in your Journal. I called at the mine a short time since, and in the shaft sinking a little north of the lode at the surface, calculated to intersect it at about 10 fathoms deep (the lode underlying north), I found two large branches about 6 in. wide, composed of beautiful spar, mundic, with spots of black and yellow ore, which I think, when they come in contact with the lode (the lode on which they are raising all their ore from in the adjoining sett, East Wheal Arthur), it cannot fail of being productive of rich ore. For the benefit of the adventurers, and doing justice to the mine, I can hardly think the agents are justified in refraining from furnishing regular reports.

Tavistock, Dec. 29. A Shareholder.

BELL AND LANARTH MINE.

Sir,—It having been stated on the Mining Exchange one day this week that the above mine was about to be stopped working, and having a few shares for sale, I felt it my duty to make inquiry into the facts, and am informed by a correspondent at Truro that "the last mine meeting not only agreed to divide the costs then incurred, but further to make a call of 10s. per share *for the future working of the mine*, which it was considered would carry on the mine for the next four months." If this information can be relied upon (and I have no reason to doubt its being entitled to most implicit credence), it looks uncommonly like *progress*, instead of *abandonment*. A Mining Broker.

London, Dec. 26.

THE GREAT BRYN MINE.

Sir,—In reply to a rumour which appears to have gone abroad, that I asserted that the sample of the tin lode of the Great Bryn Mine sent to me for examination did not contain tin, I beg most distinctly to observe that such statement is totally unfounded, and have pleasure in referring to the following analysis in proof of the superior value of the above mine. Quantitative analysis of tin ore from the Great Bryn:—Per oxide of tin, 79·38; iron, 7·03; lime and silica, 12·26; copper, trace; loss, 1·33 = 100. This exhibits most favourable conditions of the tin ore, which yields 62·38 per cent, of pure tin.

Strand, Dec. 27. W. White, Analytical Chemist.

CALLINGTON MINES COMPANY.

At a quarterly general meeting of shareholders, held at Salvador House, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, the 31st Dec.,

Richard Hodgson, Esq., in the chair,

The circular convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman stated that it had been called agreeably to the rules of the company, to submit the accounts for three months, ending with September [a copy of which appeared in the *Mining Journal* on the 20th Dec.]

Mr. P. Watson having read the financial statement, the Chairman submitted the following report, just received from the agent, Capt. Wm. Lean:—

Dec. 30.—At the north mine, the lode in the 135 fm. level, north of the diagonal shaft, will produce 2 cwts. of lead per fm., which augurs well for the shoots of lead driven over in the bottom of the 125, and promises to be more productive as we proceed in that direction. The lode in the 135 fm. level, south of the same shaft, is 12 in. wide, producing stones of lead. The lode in the 125 fathom level north is split into branches, each of which contains spots of lead, with favourable ground for exploring, which circumstance gives it a preference for tribute ground over that which is much harder. The lode in the 125 fathom level south, extending towards the counting-house shaft, is 10 in. wide, composed of white iron, mundic, and stones of lead. The tributers in the back of this level are earning fair wages in their tribute. At the south mine the lode in the 125 fm. level south will produce 2 cwts. of lead per fm., and opening a very promising piece of ground to prove productive, if we may found an opinion from past experience, and which we think is no bad criterion. The lode in the 125 fm. level north is at present in a disordered state, but from the appearances of the lode in the bottom of the 112 fm. level, we expect better things as we approach the counting-house shaft, and there is not a shadow of doubt on our minds, so far as experience goes, but that it will be found so. The lode in the 112 fm. level south, on the western branch, is 10 in. wide, producing saving work. There is another part of the lode east of the one above mentioned that we are cross-cutting to intersect before we close this part of the property. We would again recommend the sinking of Johnson's engine-shaft below the 125 fm. level, and the driving of the 100 fm. level south; repetition is not exactly the thing, but at times it is necessary to refer to it. At Kelly Bray the stopes in the eastern end of the rise above the 70 fm. level will produce 3½ tons of copper ore per fm.; the lode in the western end of the rise will produce 2 tons of ore per fathom; the lode in the midway level, driving east from the rise, is 3 ft. wide, composed of strong mundic, congenial quartz, blende, and stones of copper ore of good quality. In cutting in south of Kelly Bray shaft we have intersected the main body of the lode, which is 4 ft. wide, and will produce 2 tons of copper ore per fm.; the composition of the lode in our view is everything that can be wished for, or desired, to prove a most productive lode in depth. Whatever the opinion of other persons may be, we pronounce the Kelly Bray lode, if fully developed, to be found a profitable one, without fear or hesitation; and whoever may be privileged to carry it out, we fully believe will find it such. We thus record our opinion, which can be hereafter referred to, and which we believe will be found correct.

The following report, from Capts. J. Sprague and E. Rogers, was then read:

Tamar Silver-Lead Mines, Dec. 29.—Agreeable to your instructions, we have inspected the above mines; but I am sorry to say Mr. Binney did not come, therefore I took Capt. Rogers with me, and in handing you our report we beg to commence with the north mine. In the 135 fm. level, south of diagonal shaft, the lode is about 18 in. wide, hard and poor; in the same level, driving north, the lode is 9 in. wide, and if the backs were laid open it might be taken away at a small profit. In the 125 fm. level, both north and south, the lode is small and poor. This part of the mine we recommend you to stop immediately. Previous to doing so, draw up the bottom lift of pumps, and fix a strong dam in the 112 fm. level, in order to rise to the 100 fm. level; then the water that did not find its way to Holmbush Mine would run through the 100 fm. level, and be drawn to surface by Johnson's pumping-engine. This would be a considerable saving in the expense, as it would enable you to stop three engines—say, the north mine pumping-engine, north mine whim, and the steam stamps' engine, as the increase of water at Johnson's would be sufficient to crush and stamp all the work without the assistance of steam power. At the south mine, the 125 fm. level, south of Johnson's shaft, has been driven through some good tribute ground; but in the end, at the present time, the lode is in a disordered state, notwithstanding which we consider it congenial strata of ground; in this level, driving north, the lode is small, and at present poor. The 112 fathom level and end we could not see by means of some timber breaking in the back, which filled the level with attle; but judging from the appearance of the 125 south, and from what I have heretofore seen, I should consider the bottom levels, south of Johnson's, ought to be pushed on with all speed. With respect to sinking Johnson's engine-shaft, I should not recommend it for the present, but extend the levels south, as you have beautiful strata of ground in that direction, and the lode may be proved at this point for a small outlay, and without the expense of sinking any new shafts, should you think proper to stop the bottom part of the north mine. I should advise you to take one of the boilers at the north mine pumping-engine, and fix it at the south mine, or Johnson's engine, the cost of which would be trifling. At Kelly Bray you have a very strong promising lode indeed, and I have no doubt of its being a profitable part of the sett when properly developed; but I would not persuade you to do anything more there until the ground is dialled, for what is doing there at present is a waste of time and money. This part of the mine has been sadly neglected, but we have every reason to believe, in a short time after there is a communication made to the 70 fm. level, that the returns at Kelly Bray will speak well for it.

Mr. James proposed, "That the reports and accounts now read be received adopted, and entered in the cost and transfer book."

Mr. Mackey seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then stated, that the board had for some time thought of reducing the expenditure and charge for management; and they now proposed there being only four directors; to receive 150*l.* (instead of 250*l.*) per annum for their services in future, and 100*l.* (in place of 200*l.*) for the London management. Mr. Johnson, as the superintending manager at the mines, to receive 100*l.*, which sum should include travelling charges. He then explained the circumstances fully, as regarded the negligent manner in which the dialling (if any) had been performed by the agents, and the sad blunder that occasioned a loss of time and money at Kelly Cray shaft. Having written twice and received no reply, he had written to Capt. Sprague, that he might get some one fully competent to dial the ground. The saving to the company, by following the recommendations of Captains Sprague and Rogers, would be, at least, 150*l.* per month.

Mr. Thomas Watson gave it as his opinion, from personal investigation, that there was an extra expense to that needed in the dressing of their ores, which the contemplated alteration would partly do away with.

Mr. James inquired what sum was due as arrears of calls.

Mr. P. Watson said, 919*l.* in all; 600*l.* of which was upon the last made, and, doubtless, would be received very shortly.

Mr. Mackey asked Mr. Johnson, as the superintendent of the concern, how he accounted for the errors committed in Kelly Bray shaft?

Mr. Johnson explained that, visiting the mine twice a month, he had always made it a point to consult with Capt. Lean; and he had recommended him to call in the aid of a dialler, which he had not thought proper to do. Seven months before this, he had ordered work to be done which he thought to be necessary, and had subsequently found it had not been attended to; these were instances showing that his authority had been subverted.

Upon this a long discussion ensued, which ended in the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—"Resolved, that Mr. Johnson do for the future submit a full report on the mines to each quarterly meeting of the shareholders."

Mr. Mackey proposed—"That the recommendations of Capts. Sprague and Rogers, contained in their joint report, under date 29th Dec., being concurred in by Mr. Johnson, be forthwith carried into effect," which, being seconded by Mr. James, was carried unanimously; and the meeting terminated by a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

At a special general meeting of the shareholders in the above company held at the offices, Broad-street, on Tuesday, the 30th December,

James Herron Esq., in the chair,

The Chairman commenced the proceedings by reading from the *Mining Journal* the notice convening the meeting.

The Secretary (Mr. Nicholson) then read the minutes of the last special general meeting.

The Chairman observed that they were a legally constituted meeting, both as regarded the number of parties assembled in person and by proxy, and doubtless they were of the same opinion now as they were when they last met. He would not, therefore, detain them with any observations.

Mr. J. Y. Watson proposed the following resolution, which being seconded by Mr. Thomas Field, was carried unanimously:—"That the resolution entered into at the special general meeting of the shareholders held at the company's office on the 8th December, that the company be forthwith dissolved, be absolutely confirmed, and that the directors and committee do forthwith proceed to sell and convert the property of the company into money by public auction, and cause so much of the funds and property of the company as shall not be required to meet the existing engagements thereof, to be paid and distributed to and amongst the then proprietors or holders of shares therein, rateably, according to the number of shares held by them respectively."

The Chairman then observed that no time should be lost in carrying the object of the meeting into effect; that it required to be by the Deed twice advertised in the *Mining Journal*, and in at least one daily and also one county paper, and that the said advertisements would appear the latter end of the present week. The business having terminated, the usual compliment was paid the chairman, and the meeting separated.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

Dean Prior.—In reference to the remarks of a correspondent on this mine, "Fair Play" says—"Notwithstanding it was a short time since reported to be about wound up, the sett is now in full working, and no such intention has ever been really contemplated by the adventurers. The mine, according to all accounts, has not been fairly proved—the London committee of management having frittered away the money in shallow drivings. At present, the lode is 5 ft. wide, impregnated throughout with ore, and containing much spar and mundic—the lode holding down with great regularity to the bottom. The mine has at different times been reported by Capts. Paull, H. Choake, Martyn, Hitchins, and Samuel Seccombe, who have unanimously expressed themselves as to its capabilities as a paying adventure, if economically and well worked."

Pennance Consols (near Falmouth).—"A Cornishman" has drawn attention to this mine, which at present is worked by the proprietor alone. It has been inspected by Capt. Martin, Capt. W. Oates, of Wheal Vor, and the late Captains Richard Rowe and Thomas Teague. According to their reports, it is rich in copper, tin, lead, and silver—some of the lodes are likewise of considerable width. The country is good, and the matrix kindly for obtaining large quantities of mineral wealth. The mine is yet in its infancy, the shaft being only sunk down about 11 fathoms; it is, we believe, the intention of the lessee to form a company for effectually developing the lodes, based as their value is on the report of these practical miners.

Wheal Samson.—The drivings upon the east and west lode are conducted both at the 14 fathom and high water levels, with the same favourable indications, the lode being well-defined, about 4 or 5 ft. wide, and composed of mundic, &c. It is expected that the end in the upper level, driving eastward, is approaching the point where this lode is intersected by the first of the north and south lodes, of which there appear to be several in the set. There has also been some little drivings, for the purpose of intersecting the north and south lode nearer to the face of the cliff than would be obtained by the drivings on the east and west lode; in conducting this operation, numerous branches have been intersected, which are offshoots from the lode; they are composed of quartz intersected with silver, the assay of which gives a result of 875 ozs. of pure silver to the ton of matrix.

Fortunate Miners.—In a letter from a gentleman of North-hill, Cornwall dated on Monday last, we take the following extract:—"Things are going on in this neighbourhood much in their usual quiet way; the only excitement, or nine days' wonder, is the return of two miners from California with their pockets well lined with gold. They left here three years since, last April; their names are Nicholas and William Thomas. I saw them a few days previous to their leaving; they proceeded from here to America, where they had another brother, who had saved enough to take the trio to the gold regions, where they continued to labour for above two years—when the two returned to this country and the other returned to America, bringing with them above 1500*l.* each. Nicholas was a married man, with three children, and when he left his family were pennyless and destitute, but the wife by her industry at her needle, with the help of some good friends, has supported herself and family decently—and when he returned unexpectedly they were just finishing their frugal dinner on red herrings and potatoes. What a contrast!"

Preserved Household Provisions.—We had yesterday an opportunity of inspecting the factory of Messrs. Ritchie and M'Call, for the wholesale preservation of household provisions. It is generally well known that the decomposition of organised substances can only be effected, under ordinary circumstances, by the joint influence of air, moisture, and a certain minimum temperature—and that if any one of these three agencies be excluded, the process of final fermentation is arrested. Messrs. Ritchie and M'Call practice upon the *first* of these three conditions. They exclude the air; and placing the provisions in hermetically sealed canisters, they are able, at a few minutes' notice, to furnish forth the table with every conceivable delicacy, whether in or out of season. This is one of the scientific *utilities* of the age not sufficiently known. Through the medium of this process every description of soups, made-dishes, *entrees*, cold meats, poultry, game, fish, and vegetables, is effectually preserved; and not only so, but adapted to the palate of the epicure, under the superintendence of a French cook. Every canister, with its contents, is warranted to keep for years; so that at a pleasure party, or under the pressure of an accidental emergency, such, for instance, as a housekeeper occasionally experiences from a sudden influx of unexpected visitors, a plentiful and varied banquet may be turned out in ten minutes, smoking hot, *if necessary*. Invalids also may be always kept supplied with medical comforts—from invalid turtle down to chicken broth—and all that is necessary in any case is to open the canister and warm the contents, which are then ready for immediate use. We have no doubt, when the matter comes to be more generally known, that travellers, emigrants, pic-nic parties, and others, will avail themselves very generally of this most accommodating larder.

Gratis with the "Dispatch" of Sunday Next, Jan. 4.—The subscribers to the *Weekly Dispatch* will be presented with a highly-finished coloured Chart, showing, by diagrams, and at one view, the number of persons who daily, during a period of five months, visited the Crystal Palace, the amount of money taken at the doors and received from various sources, and other statistics of an interesting character. And on the following Sunday, Jan. 11, the Chart will be given to all purchasers of the *Dispatch* who are not regular subscribers. The chart, which is surmounted with an engraved view of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, has been prepared by permission of the Royal Commissioners, from designs of Corporals A. Gardner and J. Mack, of the Royal Sappers and Miners, and revised by a gentleman whose intimate acquaintance with all matters connected with the management must ensure its correctness. Orders may be given to all newsvenders in town and country, or to Mr. R. J. Wood, 139, Fleet-street, London.

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

MONDAY.—Ships at market, 422; sold, 270.
WEDNESDAY.—Ships at market, 248; sold, 101.
FRIDAY—Ships at market, 192; sold, 166.

TABULAR AND STATISTICAL MATTER, WITH RETURNS OF METAL, ON DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, FOR THE PAST YEAR—By William Henry Cheil, Esq.

DEVONSHIRE AND CORNISH MINES.

Nos. Shares	Amount Paid.	Name of Mine.	Market Price.	Dividend per sh.	Total Amount	Metal.	Parish.	Purser or Sec.	Address.	System.	Dividend Payable.	Copper.	Tin	Lead.	Total Amount of money.	Lease Granted.	Dues.
	£		£	£	£							Tons	Tons	Tons.	£ s. d.	In. Years	
5120	2 11 2	Alfred	16¼	1 17	9472	copper	Phillack	H. Noell	Hayle	Cost book	two months	2819	—	—	19,310 2 6	1850 .. 21	1-18
4000	2½	Bedford United	6¼	1 3	4600	copper	Tavistock	G. Kieckhoefer	50, Threadneedle-street	ditto	ditto	1700	—	—	10,341 14 6	1841 .. 21	1-16
100	182	Botallack	210	15	1500	copper and tin	St. Just	S. H. James	St. Just	ditto	ditto	908	191	—	12,150 19 2	— .. —	1-24
1624	9	Balleswidden	10	—	3247½	tin	St. Just	R. V. Davy	Penzance	ditto	—	—	—	—	—	1841 .. —	1-33
4000	2½	Calstock United	4¼	¼	1000	copper	East Calstock	G. Carne	20, Threadneedle-street	ditto	—	—	—	—	—	— .. —	
1000	15	Carn Brea	55	9	9000	copper and tin	Redruth	R. H. Pike	Camborne	ditto	two months	7663	—	—	—	— .. —	
256	20	Condurrow	100	2	512	copper and tin	Camborne	N. Vivian	Camborne	ditto	ditto	1650	87	—	42,161 6 6	— .. —	
1024	1	Devon Great Consols	280	40	40960	copper	Tavistock	J. Allen	Barge-yd., Bucklersbury	Joint-Stock	ditto	16921	—	—	12,009 13 0	1845 .. 21	1-20
128	50	East Wheal Rose	430	72½	9280	lead	Newlyn	E. Michell	Truro	Cost-book	ditto	—	—	—	111,092 0 0	1844 .. 21	1-12
11000	3	Great Polgooth	3	2s	1100	tin	St. Austell	W. Brown	St. Austell	ditto	—	—	—	3402	46,734 0 0	— .. 21	
119	100	Great Work	160	25	2975	tin	Breage	J. Clark	Helston	ditto	three months	—	198	—	9,101 0 0	— .. —	
1024	8½	Herodsfoot	4	¢	384	lead	St. Pinnock	J. Watson	13, George-yard	ditto	—	—	—	—	—	— .. —	
160	2½	Lewant	140	19	3040	copper and tin	St. Just	John Rodda	Penzance	ditto	two months	1539	—	755	9,012 0 0	— .. —	
1000	17	Lewis	10	1½	1500	tin	St. Erth	P. Stainsby	Salvador House	ditto	—	—	337	—	7,250 5 6	1839 .. 21	
512	5	Mary Ann	42	9	4608	lead	Menheniott	P. Clymo, jun.	Liskeard	ditto	three months	—	—	1263	16,715 16 8	— .. —	
200	45	North Pool	150	45	9000	copper and tin	Pool	H. Borrow	Truro	ditto	two months	5914	—	—	20,880 0 0	1845 .. 21	1-15
140	10	North Roskear	180	30½	4270	copper	Camborne	T. Hutchinson	Camborne	ditto	ditto	4348	—	—	21,078 10 6	1845 .. 21	1-15
6000	18	North Basset	7	¢	1500	copper and tin	Illogan	J. Pascoe	50, Threadneedle-street	ditto	—	2630	—	—	25,844 13 6	— .. —	
560	20¢	Providence Mines	20	3	1680	tin	Uny Lelant	S. Higgs	Penzance	ditto	—	—	198	—	15,852 13 8	— .. —	1-15
128	55¢	Par Consols	600	40	5120	copper	St. Blazey	W. Davis	St. Blazey	ditto	four months	6986	—	—	9,183 7 0	— .. —	
1160	21¢	Perran St. George	40	1¢	2030	copper and tin	Perranzabuloe	E. Way	Newport, Isle of Wight	ditto	—	3753	—	—	44,353 3 0	— .. —	
200	30	Phœnix	240	—	3000	copper and tin	Linkinghorne	T. Cross	Liskeard	ditto	—	—	—	—	14,375 4 0	— .. —	1-20
248	160	South Frances	150	42	10416	copper	Illogan	Com. of Man	Redruth	ditto	four months	2709	—	—	20,351 18 0	1844 .. 21	1-15
256	16	South Tolgus	150	—	4224	copper	Redruth	T. Michell	Redruth	ditto	ditto	2427	—	—	14,323 7 0	— .. —	
256	10½	South Basset	380	60	15360	copper	Illogan	W. Richards	Redruth	ditto	ditto	5442	—	—	35,324 7 6	1850 .. 21	1-15
256	6	South Caradon	112	15	3840	copper	St. Cleer	T. Kittow	Liskeard	ditto	ditto	2818	—	—	20,208 0 0	1846 .. 21	1-18
94	16¼	St. Ives Consols	80	13	1222	tin	St. Ives	J. Millet	Penzance	ditto	three months	—	286	—	12,235 6 4	— .. —	
1024	9¢	Tremayne	24½	3½	3584	tin and copper	Gwinear	R. R. Michell	Marazion	ditto	four months	—	—	—	14,361 0 0	— .. —	1-15
320	3½	Trelawny	47	4½	2344	lead	Menheniott	J. Philp	Liskeard	ditto	three months	—	—	1046	19,339 8 0	1844 .. 21	1-12
120	130	Treviskey and Barrier	310	56½	6780	copper	Gwennap	Williams & Son	Redruth	ditto	two months	2459	—	—	14,734 0 0	— .. —	1-15
120	5	Trethellan	12	2½	300	copper	Gwennap	W. Richards	Redruth	ditto	ditto	—	—	—	—	— .. —	1-15
512	¢	Trehane	6	2	1024	lead	Menheniott	J. Philp	Liskeard	ditto	ditto	—	—	—	—	— .. —	1-15
100	95	Trumpet Consols	110	5	500	tin	Wendron	R. R. Michell	Marazion	ditto	ditto	—	—	414	6,627 12 6	1846 .. 21	1-15
200	180	United Mines	85	2½	500	copper	Gwennap	Com. of Man.	Gwennap	ditto	two months	—	200	—	10,720 5 7	— .. —	
256	20	West Caradon	115	16½	4224	copper	St. Cleer	E. A. Crouch	Liskeard	ditto	ditto	4108	—	—	—	1840 .. 21	1-15
256	5	West Buller	550	70	17920	copper	Redruth	S. & R. Davey	Redruth	ditto	ditto	5747	—	—	30,329 17 0	1849 .. 21	1-16
198	107	Wheal Seton	190	24	4752	copper	Camborne	T. H. Tilley	Redruth	ditto	ditto	5471	—	—	33,913 17 6	— .. —	
240	41	Wheal Reath	80	12½	3600	tin	St. Ives	R. Pearce	Penzance	ditto	ditto	—	354	—	24,708 7 6	— .. —	1-14
1024	25	Wellington	4¼	¢	768	copper and tin	Perranuthnoe	R. R. Michell	Marazion	ditto	two months	—	—	—	15,812 7 10	1845 .. 21	
1024	10	Wheal Spearn	11	1½	1920	tin	St. Just	R. Pearce	Penzance	ditto	three months	—	—	—	1,946 13 6	— .. —	1-18
112	19	Wheal Margaret	130	14	1568	tin	Uny Lelant	W. S. Arthur	Penzance	ditto	ditto	—	—	—	—	— .. —	
512	10	West Providence	110	5	2560	tin	St. Erth	R. R. Michell	Marazion	ditto	—	—	249	—	12,361 5 7	1841 .. 21	1-24
128	120	Wheal Friendship	110	12	1536	copper	Devon	J. Taylor & Sons	Queen-st-place, London	ditto	—	189	159	—	9,654 9 4	— .. —	1-18
420	33	Wheal Lovel	33	8	3440	tin	Wendron	W. Carne	Falmouth	ditto	three months	2474	—	—	16,408 9 0	— .. —	
5000	3	Wheal Golden	8	¢	3250	silver-lead	Perranzabuloe	J. D. Young	2, New Broad-street	ditto	—	—	—	—	—	— .. —	
					213,806½									620	8,060 0 0	— .. —	
		WELSH.										92605	2249	7500			
1248	—	Allt y-Crib	9	¢	468	silver-lead	Talybont	Francis & Co.	Crown-court	ditto	—	—	—	285	3,189 0 0	— .. —	1-14
100	75	Lisburne	650	105	10500	lead	Cardigan	J. Taylor & Son	Queen-st.-place, London	ditto	—	—	—	3075	33,521 0 0	— .. 21	1-10
128	60	Cwmystwith	100	5	640	lead	Cardigan	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto	—	—	—	760	8,260 0 0	— .. 21	1-10
1000	2½	Bryntail	12	5s	250	lead	Montgomery	J. H. Smith	Cornhill	ditto	—	—	—	423	4,332 0 0	— .. 21	1-10
					11864												
		IRISH.															
8000	—	Wicklow	31	2 14	12500	copper	Wicklow	W. Cutter	43, Dame-street, Dublin	—	—	—	—	—	—	— .. —	
8716	1¢	General Mining Company	5	20 p. ct.	1207¢	—	—	T. Maguire	2, Burgh-quay, ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	— .. —	
					14707¢												
		SCOTCH.															
5000	5½	Black Craig	4	2s 6d	625	lead	Kirkcudbright	J. Watson	13, George-yard, London	Cost-book	—	—	—	665	6,369 0 0	1849 .. 21	1-14
787	9¢	Kirkcudbrightshire	5	5s	196½	lead	ditto	T. Hackett	26, Birchin-lane, ditto	ditto	—	—	—	524	5,437 0 0	1846 .. 21	1-14
					821½												
		FOREIGN.															
12000	40	Cobre	34	7	84000	copper	Cuba	W. Leckie	26, Austinfriars, London	—	—	—	—	—	—	— .. —	
11000	15	St. John del Rey	20	3	33000	gold	Brazil	W. Routh	8, Tokenhouse-yard, ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	— .. —	
20000	—	General Mining Assoc.	12	10s	10000	iron and coal	Nova Scotia	T. B. Frood	52, Old Broad-street, ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	— .. —	
10000	14	Copiapo	4½	5s	2500	copper, &c.	Chili	E. J. Cole	2, New Broad-street, ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	— .. —	
2700	2½	Marmato	12	2	5400	gold	New Granada	R. L. Jones	13, Austinfriars, ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	— .. —	
					134,900												

MINING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA—GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

There is no very high ground in the country. The ranges of hills are north and south; some of them are almost perpendicular, and the whole land has the appearance of being recently elevated from under water. The hills are mostly covered with ironstone, of which there is enough to supply the world with iron; but the rock generally is sandstone, in some places magnesious, in others micaceous. I may remark that mica is very abundant in this region. Some districts are composed of deposits of clay, soft in its nature, and varying in its colour—in some places white, in others red and blue. The range or run of most of the channels of ground is from north-west to south-east. The lodes, if such they may be called, run about north and south; in many places they rise above the surface several feet in height, and have the appearance of what are called in Cornwall dry stone hedges; such backs of lodes are generally composed of quartz, some of iron, and a few of copper ore. From the latter class of veins hundreds of tons of orehave been taken away, and in a great many places where these lodes appear large quantities of copper ore have been discovered. The conformation of the most productive localities hitherto found have been flat or level pieces of ground, surrounded by hills, and, in other instances, loosely in the clay formation. The sites of the most productive mines are intersected or bounded by channels of hard blue sandstone, and the veins are rich to the southward, as if the produce or metal was unable to penetrate these barriers, and had enriched the veins on the southern side of them. There is a great deal of granite in one of the districts, but the country, as I have said, is generally sandstone. The formation in which the Reedy Creek Mine is found, however, is an exception; it is composed of a very hard granite—so hard that it appears to me the deposits of copper ore contained in the veins of it cannot be mined sufficiently economically to leave a profit for working them; and this opinion seems borne out by the experience yet obtained from mining in the granite of this district. I have seen some lodes producing lead. I believe there were several hundreds of tons of lead raised from a mine near Adelaide some years ago. There has also been some gold found in a lode about 15 miles from Adelaide; I have seen some pieces of ½ oz. weight; and gold has also been found in the valleys of that district.

Mines.—The celebrated Burra Burra Mine is in a flat, surrounded by high hills, except a narrow valley leading to it; the extent of this flat or plate of ground is about 60 acres. Large heaps of copper ore were found above the surface, and beneath there is no appearance of any defined vein; but copper is found in all directions, until the workings reach the run of the hills. The rock from and under the hills does not appear to be coming together very fast, so far as has been tested by the extent of the deeper workings. Some are of opinion that where the rocks from the hills to the eastward and westward of the mine come together, or get nearer to each other, a very large lode will be found going down; but I am inclined to the opinion that, when the workings get down to the rock, there will be found a great number of small veins and branches, but not that any one large lode will be found; time alone can show which view is correct.

The Bon Accord Mine is situate to the north of the Burra Burra Mine about one-eighth of a mile; it is just over the range of hilly ground. The ground there is sandstone, and the Burra Burra lodes are supposed to run through it. The workings have reached to within 50 fms. of the Burra Burra, but in Bon Accord no lode can be found. There are a great number of branches, such as I expect will be found in depth in the Burra Burra Mine, but none of sufficient size or value to pay for working.

The Princess Royal Mine lies to the east of the Burra Burra Mine. This mine has been commenced by a party, under an impression that the Burra Burra lode runs into it; but if they take that direction, up to this time they remain undiscovered, although in several parts of the grant copper ores have been discovered in lodes running north and south.

The second best mine in the colony is the Kapunda. This mine is situated very similarly to the Burra Burra, except that the hills are not so high, and the inlet to the mine from the south is much wider than at the Burra Burra. In this mine there is one large well-defined lode, and an immense number of branches, varying from 2 to 8 and 9 in. in width; in fact, wherever the workings are extended eastward and westward, numerous branches are discovered within a few feet of each other. In the hills, to the north of this mine, a channel of hard blue sandstone has been discovered, which appears so to have checked the action of produce in that direction as to have caused all the branches in the course of the current, and up to this channel on the south side, to be filled with rich copper ores.

South Kapunda is about a quarter of a mile south of Kapunda, and all the lodes and branches are common to each property. The ground is similar to Kapunda, and the formation of the hills also correspond. A channel of blue sandstone traverses immediately to the north of the mine, but it is not quite so hard as that to the north of Kapunda, and, reasoning from analogy, similar results may be expected in this mine to those of the Burra Burra and Kapunda, but in the present state of the mines it is impossible to say to what extent.

There are a great many other small mines being worked, but they are not yet very productive.

I could find places for legitimate mining for a great number of companies, which any practical miner would recommend being worked. But mining cannot in general be sufficiently carried out by the colonists; there is scarcely any money here, and almost everything is done by barter; but I am persuaded that if English capital was judiciously introduced, and wrought out to its legitimate end, that this would prove one of the richest mining districts in the world.

Smelting.—There is a very extensive copper smelting-works erected here by Schneider and Co.; it is near the Burra Burra Mine. This company, it is said, has entered into an agreement with the mining company to take all their ores. How the prices are fixed I do not know, but the mining company is paid for their ores by taking back copper at the market price, so that the smelting company is, in effect, paid so much per ton for smelting, which must be very high, when it is considered that 12s. per ton is paid for carriage of the firewood, as none is found at a less distance than 15 miles from the spot where it is required. There is another smelting-house placed in the midst of the forest, about 20 miles from the Burra Burra Mines, belonging to a Mr. Penny; but since the agreement has been entered into between Messrs. Schneider and the Burra Burra Mining Company little has been done at this house. Small quantities of ore may occasionally reach it from the Princess Royal and other small mines, but not of considerable amount.

Capt. Bagot has also erected a smelting-house in the district of his mines at Kapunda; he does not, however, purchase the ores of other mines. The ores from his own mines he has brought into a regulus of about 55 per cent., and occasionally he has produced small quantities of coarse copper, yielding 94 to 95 per cent.

There is another copper smelting-house about 60 miles south from Kapunda, belonging to a Mr. Thomas, formerly of Gwennap, in Cornwall. He purchases the ore from several small mines in that neighbourhood, and brings it into fine copper; he is without opposition, and I hear is doing well.

The cost of bringing the ores into fine metal in this country is so very high that I believe in most cases it would be cheaper to send it to England. It may, perhaps, be prudent to bring the ores of low per centage into a regulus, but even this is doubtful. People in this colony are intent upon converting everything into cash by the speediest method possible; and, although by sending it to England, and waiting a few months for the money, I am satisfied they would obtain a much higher price, they yet prefer disposing of it here for ready cash, they being content to forego prospective advantages for present certainty.

[*To be concluded in next week's Journal.*]

New Patents.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

R. B. Froggatt, Sale Moor, Chester, for improvements in the preparation of certain compounds to be used for the purpose of rendering woven and textile fabrics, paper, leather, wood, or other materials or substances water-proof and fire-proof, and also in machinery or apparatus employed therein.

G. Gwynne, Esq., Hyde Park-square, Middlesex, and G. F. Wilson, managing director of Price's Patent Candle Manufactory, Belmont, Vauxhall, for improvements in treating fatty and oily matters, and in the manufacture of lamps, candles, night-lamps, and soap.

F. C. Monatis, Earlstown, Berwick, for an improved hydraulic syphon.

D. Napier, Millwall, for improvements in steam-engines.

F. H. Greenstreet, Albany-street, Mornington-crescent, for improvements in coating and ornamenting zinc.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

J. Black, Edinburgh, paper cutting machine.—F. T. Jones and Co., London, moulding to be used as a picture rod.—W. Peech, Sheffield, non-equal shears.—J. Chesterman, Sheffield, double expanding and contracting spanner.—H. Kearsley, Ripon, Yorkshire, general tile-screening or grinding and brick-machine.—G. N. Haden, Trowbridge, hand hard-labour machine.—J. Thornton and Sons, Birmingham, railway-carriage roof-lamp.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode in Field's engine-shaft, sinking under the 90 fm. level, is still very large but without change since the last report; the lode in the 90 fm. level, east of this shaft, is from 4 to 5 ft. wide; worth for copper ore from 80l. to 90l. per fm. The lode in No. 2 winze, sinking under the 80 fm. level, east of this shaft, is 2½ ft. wide—worth for copper ore, 20l. per fm.; this winze is 3 fms. west of the 90 fm. level end. No. 3 winze, sinking under the 80 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, is worth for copper ore, 40l. per fm.; here we expect, from the appearance of the 90 fm. level, a rapid improvement. There is no change to notice in any of our other tutwork operations since last report. Our tribute department looks well.

BEADON.—The lode in the deep adit level is much improved; and in sinking the north shaft we have some fine branches of tin going down. Great Bryn lode we have not cut yet, but expect to do so in a few days. In Tellam's shaft we are obliged to use water barrels, and in a short time shall cut the lode. I have sent you a box of tin ore from the various branches, and find it will produce, upon the average, about 12 cwts. of black tin to the 100 sacks. I would recommend the erection of a water-wheel and stamps immediately.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The ground in the 115, east of engine-shaft, is rather hot, and we continue driving westward on the side of the lode. In the 103 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, and will yield about 2 tons of ore per fathom. No alteration in the 90 east. Rindle's winze in this level is communicated by a borer hole to the 103 fathom level; the lode will turn out about 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the rise in the 80 is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work.

BODMIN CONSOLS.—We have driven through about 30 fms. of ground in the 13 fm. level, north of engine-shaft, of good quality for lead, some fms. of which will yield, I think, about 2 tons per fm. The lode in the end to-day (Dec. 26) is 9 feet wide, producing good stones of lead—not quite so rich as it has been, although as fine as needs be; such a mass of rich gossan is rarely to be met with, with beautiful quartz, spots of copper ore, carbonate and arseniate of lead,—altogether looking rich enough for the depth. This looks well for our 26 fm. level, which I hope to set to-morrow, and fully calculate on having a rich lode at this point also. In the 13 fm. level south the ground is rather hard, and the lode somewhat improved, with occasional stones of lead; from what we saw in the adit level, while driving on the course of this lode, we fully expect to get a rich course of ore here shortly. In Pye's adit, the lode is looking kindly, but rather poor for lead at present; I think we have cut an east and west lode here: we shall open on it in another week, so as to ascertain its bearing and appearance. Altogether our appearances are very cheering, and although I may be sanguine about the mine, everything at present seems to bear out my original opinions, and I repeat what I have often stated—"Bodmin Consols will, in my opinion, prove a rich concern." I have delayed purchasing the lift of pumps until the commencement of the new year, after which time it must be had with all possible dispatch. Our engine is in a forward state, and I hope to get it to work the latter end of next month, after which time our expenditure will be greatly reduced.

BODMIN WHEAL MARY CONSOLS.—The cross-cut in the 40 fm. level appears to be near the lode No. 6. The lode is looking well in the 30 fm. level west; the lode in the end is 2½ ft. wide—good work. We have set a pitch at this point at 8s. in 17. The rise is holed to the winze sunk from the 20 fm. level.

BORINGDON PARK.—Since last report we have made the shaft good 16 fms. below the adit level, and commenced last Tuesday to cross-cut to the lode. We have cross-cut 6 ft. and intersected the lode, and cut into it about 2 ft.; I think there is more lode standing to the north; the part we have cut into is composed of lead, copper, mundic, spar, prian, and flookan, and is certainly a very splendid lode. We shall commence cutting the plat, which, when complete, we shall drive east and west, to get under the shoots of ore that are gone down in the adit level. We shall get on as speedily as possible, and from present appearances, before many fathoms driving, we may expect a good lode. The adit end is just the same as when last reported.

BUTTERDON.—The engine-shaft will be deep enough to-morrow (Dec. 24) for the bearers and cistern; after which the shaft will be cased and divided, and expect to commence the cross-cut in the 50 on Monday. The other parts are much the same.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—A pare of men are cutting through the lode in the deep level under Kelly's; to the east of the first cross-course they are into the lode, at present more than 10 feet, without any signs of being yet through it; it is composed principally of mundic for this size, whilst the water issuing from the south part of this immense lode is strongly impregnated with copper in solution. The ground in the eastern end is still most favourable for driving by the side of the lode, and the water has considerably increased as we approach the south Hooe lead lode. The water has much abated in Harris's new shaft, which is sinking to take the lode in the eastern part of the mine 20 fms. deep. Men are also employed separating the arsenical from the sulphuric mundic, which increases the value of both.

CASTLE DINAS.—The wheel-pit is now nearly complete, and the wheel will be ready to work very shortly. Every effort is making to get the 8-inch lift down in Brewer's shaft, and attached by flat-rods to the water-wheel as soon as possible. Brunton's shaft has been sunk 3 fms., at which depth there is some water, but not much. We have, therefore, pitched to drive on the course of this lode from the adit; this will drain the shaft, and we shall be able to continue sinking without being troubled with water; this lode is as good in the bottom of the shaft as at the place from which we get the stones shown at the meeting, and about 6 in. bigger, being now about 2 ft. 6 in. wide. In sinking this shaft a pile of tinstuff has been raised of exceedingly good quality. In driving on this lode from the adit it has been thought better to make a short cross-cut to the lode than to take the course of it from its intersection with the adit, because by so doing an angle will be saved in wheeling stuff to the bottom of the adit shaft. The length of the cross-cut is about 3 fathoms, and we expect to be in the lode to-day or to-morrow (December 25)—the price of driving is 9s. per fathom. There is about 20 fms. from the point where the cross cut will intersect the lode to Brunton's shaft—to drive this will occupy from three weeks to a month. If, when the lode is cut it appears wet, it will be an indication that it will drain the shaft at once, and a few days will probably see us prosecuting the shaft; if it should be dry, it will show that the lode is light, and that it will not drain the shaft till we we get more immediately under it. Should the

lode be as we have reason to anticipate, as rich as in the shaft, we shall not continue sinking until the water is down, as we are not in present need of tin to supply stamps, but shall only drive on the lode and raise tin from thence at the same time that we are making our level. Capt. J. Ivey was at the mine on Monday and yesterday (Dec. 23); what he says further of Brunton's lode confirms his high opinion of its value.

COPPER BOTTOM.—In the rise in the back of the 30 fm. level, west of Paull's shaft, the lode is still producing good work. Highburrow shaft is sunk to the 10 fm. level, and we have commenced driving west in the bottom of it; the lode in the end is 2 ft. wide, and is by far the most promising one that I have seen in this part of the mine; I believe it will soon be of a productive character. We hope to commence sinking May's shaft, and driving the 30 fm. level west of it next week. In the 20 fm. level, driving west of Gendall's shaft, the lode has still a very promising appearance. In a winze sinking below the 10 fm. level, west of May's shaft, we have a branch of ore nearly 4 inches wide, of a good quality.—P.S. Had it not been for an accident, which happened last week in fixing pit-work in May's shaft, we should have been in a position to report more fully on our underground operations. I am happy to say everything is going on well at present.

CUBERT SILVER-LEAD.—The engine-shaft is down 5 fms. 3 ft., ground rather hard. I intend to set the shaft, to reach the 45 fm. level, on Monday. In the 35 fm. level west the end is not as yet got into the soft part of the elvan; as soon as we reach it we expect a good course of lead, as we can see a good bunch of lead going down from the 25 fm. level. We shall sink a winze through this lead ground to prove it, and for ventilating the 35 fm. level west. In the 35 fm. level east the lode at present is disordered by cross veins. The 25 fm. level west is in a good branch of lead, and looking very promising; in the 25 fm. level east the lode is looking very promising, composed of soft spar and good bunches of lead. The 15 fm. level east is letting out water very freely, and by every appearance we are near a much larger lode; in the 15 fathom level west the lode is large; it is at present poor, but kindly. We have not yet got under the lead going down from surface; we are likely to get a better lode here shortly. The tribute pitches are looking well, all yielding a fair quantity of lead. We shall be in a position next week to increase the raising of lead, and shall continue to do so as our ends get in new ground. We can see good runs of lead ground in advance of the lower levels, and as soon as our ends below get in under those runs of lead, so as to enable us to work the backs, you may expect good returns. The dressing operations are going on steadily.

CWM ERFIN.—The rise and stopes over the 10 fm. level, on the north lode, are yielding 15 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fm. The 30 east is poor, but is approaching the run of ore ground seen in the 20; the winze under the 30 is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The 45 east has a little ore in it; a rise over the 45 is yielding 1¼ ton of ore per fm. The agent hopes to raise about 28 tons of ore for December.

CYFANNEDD FAWR.—We continue the driving of the adit level. There is no alteration to notice since my last; the ground is quite as favourable.

DEVON CONSOLS NORTH.—The end east of Morris's shaft has been driven about 8 ft. beyond the cross-course; the lode is upwards of 4½ ft. wide, composed of prian, spar, mundic, and yellow copper ore, with beautiful greens. The appearances are better than we have yet had in this remarkably fine lode. We are about to commence our required shaft north-west of Morris's shaft, so as to cut the lode at 20 fathoms from surface. We confidently expect a course of ore at that depth.

DOLFRWYNOG.—We are driving on steadily with the sinking of the engine-shaft (Williams's); the ground is becoming closer, and strongly intermixed all through with mundic. In Harvey's trial there is no change to notice; the ground is quite as favourable, and fully warrants our commencing sinking.

DUKE OF CORNWALL.—Our engine-shaft is down 20 fathoms. We have completed our plat and commenced driving towards the first lode; the ground continues of the most favourable description; we have already met with several strings in the killas, containing good spots of copper. The general indications, both of the lode in the adit level and the country in nearing the lode in the 20 fm. level, are such as to lead us to anticipate the most favourable results on cutting the lode. The engine works exceedingly well, and is all that we can wish.

EAST BORINGDON.—Annie's shaft is down about 6½ fms. below the 20 fathom level, and the ground just the same as when last reported. We shall get our drawing lift down below the 20 fm. level in the course of next week, when we shall make greater progress in sinking, until the lode drops into the shaft, which will be about 5½ fathoms deeper, and which will make it about 22 fms. below the 20 fm. level, and then drive east and west. The 20 fm. level going east is harder, and carries more spar, intermixed with lead; going west, I have no alterations to notice. We are still laying open some good orey ground in both these levels.

EAST CROWNDALE.—The 58 fm. level, west on south lode, is about 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, killas, and a little copper; the ground about the lode is of the most promising kind, and we hope as we near the cross-course the lode will improve again, and we expect to be able to let tribute in the bunch of copper ore driven through. The rise in the back of the 58 fathom level on north lode is improved; though the ground is hard, we hope to let tribute on this lode in the course of a month. We expect we have about 9 fms. to reach the slide in the 58 fm. level west, near which we hope to meet with a good lode.

EAST DAREN.—The stope over the 20 fm. level, and that over the 10, are looking very well, yielding from 3½ to 4 tons per fm. of silver-lead ore. The 20 fathom level east is still yielding 2 tons per fm., but the back of the present end of the level is poor; the ore ground in this level is now 6 fms. longer than in the level above. Taylor's shaft is nearly deep enough for the 20 fm. level; the lode in it is large, with good stones of ore. The dressing of ore is going on favourably, and 50 tons may be expected in Jan.

EAST TAMAR.—In the 90, north of Furzehill shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of spar and can, with occasional stones of ore. The 70 north is worth 6 cwts. of ore per fathom. The 60 south is improving, it yields 7 cwts. of ore per fathom; the branch is about 5 in. wide, of good work. The 26, north of Church-lane shaft, is worth 5 cwts. of ore per fathom. The shaft is down 46 fms. below the deep adit, and we have commenced to drive south; the lode has a kindly appearance, and worth 8 cwts. of ore per fathom. The 46 north is worth 6 cwts. per fathom. The pitches are not yielding the same quantity of ore as heretofore. I fear our next sampling will be considerably less than usual. There is, however, a good productive lode in the bottom of the 70. The parcel of ore sold to Messrs. Locke, Blacket, and Co., was shipped on Monday last, and weighed 53 tons 8 cwts. 2 qrs.

EAST WHEAL RASHLEIGH.—When Capt. Hoskings was here surveying the mine, the lode in the shaft had not settled; in sinking, we have found the lode to be a great deal better; we have now the full size of it, which we find is 4 ft. wide, with beautiful dark gossan, soft prian, and flookan; the water is rather quick; the stuff broken from the lode in the adit level we have saved, and we find it contains a considerable quantity of copper that will pay well for dressing when our floors are ready. We have set the end to drive in the adit, at 2l. 10s. per fm., but the men want a tribute on the ore returned, the price being too low for tutwork alone. We consider the mine looks better now than ever it did. The ground through which we are sinking is sparry, but somewhat hard, and containing a number of small strings of lead that appear to be very rich in silver; they are flying about on the eastern side of the shaft. The east and west lodes appear to be dipping somewhat faster. Our shaft is down 7¼ fathoms; next month we shall require more men at surface, and the leat for the wheel ought to be got on with directly.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—We commenced sinking Hitchins's shaft on the 29th Dec.; I have set 10 fms., or through the gossan, for 80l.; we have a soft prianly elvan and gossan of a splendid character in the bottom of the shaft. Our engine is working well, and all connected with it. I see nothing to prevent us from going down with rapid speed. We have the horse-whim to work for a few days, and expect to start the steam-whim some time next week, if all is well. In the present end west of the tunnel we have driven 3 fms. 2 feet south, and there is no wall; the lode is composed of very strong peach, capels, mundic, prian, spar, and small spots of copper ore; I hope we shall have more as we get to the south wall. The rise in the back of the level is producing stones of ore and small portions of tin; there is not so much tin in the rise as when Captain Lean was here.

ESGAIR LEE.—In consequence of the Christmas holidays and other impediments, very little has been done during the week, and our prospects generally are quite equal to my last report; and in case we are not obstructed by frost, we shall, in the course of 8 or 10 days, sample 20 tons of ore.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS.—We have holed Lelean's shaft, completed the plat, and shall commence raising tin for the stamps next week, which, according to your instructions, shall be erected as soon as possible. We are pushing on the deep adit, and shall intersect the south copper lode in one month or six weeks. You have herewith the samples and price of the tin assayed by John Michell, Esq., of St. Austell:—No. 1, 70 per cent., 48l.; No. 2, 70 per cent., 48l. There is a little copper mixed with the samples which caused the price to be a little lower than it would probably be if the tin were burnt and properly dressed.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLIDATED.—We have fixed the hods underground, and are now drawing the water from Bennett's shaft, as well as from the sump or engine-shaft. All the machinery is working well; consequently, we shall now be able to sink both the shafts at the same time. We have now good air, which will enable us to increase the number of men; there are already 68 employed in these mines in sinking shafts, winzes, driving levels, stoping, &c. We expect, in the course of next week, to get down to the bottom of the 65 fm. level; immediately that is accomplished, we shall commence driving both ends towards the runs of the ore ground. All the ends are productive of mundic and copper ore. In driving east in the 35 fm. level the lode is very large, and composed chiefly of mundic and yellow copper ore. We put a pare of men to stope from the back of the 35 fathom level west, where the lode appears to be equally large, and will turn out at least 10 tons of mundic to the fathom, and from 5 to 6 tons of good strong yellow copper ore also to the fathom—the ore course being about 2 feet wide, and distinct from the mundic course, and is a similar description of yellow copper ore to that raised in the Treasvean Mine during the time she was so very rich. The lode in both ends of the shaft, sinking below the 35 fm. level, is looking splendid; the size of it we cannot exactly say, but in all probability from 10 to 16 ft. wide. We have now about 60 tons of mundic ready to send to the wharf; and our slides and floors are full of mundic and copper. We are increasing the size of the floors with all speed, as we have not at present half room enough to contain the ore bringing up from the mine; and as soon as the floors are completed, we shall be drawing with the whims both mundic and copper, day and night. We sent a box of ore from the 35 fm. level by one of the gentlemen of the deputation to the offices of the company—Messrs. Bennett, Carr, and Co., 2, Moorgate-street, London; and next week intend sending up another box of ore about 2 or 3 cwts., from another part of the mine, which will be much better specimens of yellow copper ore than those taken by the deputation.

Jan. 2.—The box of specimens of yellow copper ore has arrived at the offices, where they have been inspected by a great many gentlemen—all of whom declare that they never saw finer specimens of yellow copper ore from the greatest mines in the kingdom, and expressed themselves much pleased with the inspection of the same.

GREAT POLGOOTH.—The rise in the 96 fm. level, east of Williams's, is now let on tribute at 7s. 6d. in 1l. The lode in the 96, east of Clarke's, is large, and producing good tinstuff; in the 96 cross-cut, east of Clarke's to cut the north lode, we very suddenly came into a hard bar of ground, which has prevented our driving the extent of ground we anticipated in the past month, but according to the dialling we are not far from the lode. The middle lode in the 84 fathom level, east of Clark's, is producing good tinstuff; and in the cross-cut in this level we have met with the same hard bar of ground as we have had in the 96 cross-cut. The lode in the pitches in this level is larger than when last reported, and the average of four pitches is about 8 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks. We have commenced a winze from the 76, east of Clark's, to sink to the 84 fm. level, for ventilation, &c. We have cut the lode in the 84 fm. level, west of cross-course, and let it on tribute at 3s. 6d. in 1l. The lode in the 20 fathom level, west of Bawden's, is worth 4 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks, and the mine generally is looking as well as usual. We sold on the 23d Dec., tin to the value of 593l. 17s. 6d., and shall deliver another parcel, probably, on the 3d inst.:—

Working costs, sales of ore, and surplus, for three months, from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1851.

Working costs, including London expenses, merchants' bills, &c., 3977l. 4s. 5d.—less stores paid for, but not used, 91l. 5s. 9d.=3885l. 18s. 8d.—The sales, 98 tons 8 cwts. 0 qrs. 7 lbs., 4792l. 15s. 7d.; copper sales, 36 tons 9 cwts. 3 cwts.; copper raised but not sold, about 6 tons, 42l.; mundic raised, but not sold, 132l.; arsenic in hand, 22l. 10s.; grass and slimes on the floors, estimated at 250l.: leaves balance over costs, 1389l. 16s. 3d.

HENNOCK.—The shaftmen have sunk about 4 ft. the last week, and their having the middle lode now in the shaft makes it rather spare for sinking. I have put the men who were driving north by the side of the lode in the 30 fm. level to cut through it, and by next week I shall be able to report its character. Those who were driving west through the lode have cut it, and are now driving south on a very kindly lode, producing a great quantity of jack, with some lead.

HOLMBUSH.—The ground in both engine-shafts is still very favourable for sinking through, and great progress is making in both to reach important objects. The lode in the winze below the 132 fm. level, east of the great cross-course, will produce 3½ tons of ore per fathom. In the 123 east it is 12 in. wide, producing 1¼ ton of ore per fm.; the lode in the 132, north and south, is 8 ft. wide, producing saving work for lead. The 120 east is 4 ft. wide, and will produce 4 tons of copper ore per fathom. The 110 east will produce 5 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 100 east is 5 ft. wide, composed of mundic, spar, and stones of ore; there is no alteration in the 100 fm. level, west of Wall's engine-shaft, on the flap-jack lode.

KESWICK.—The 20 fm. south, at Brandley, is without alteration: the 20 fm. north is worth 10 cwts.; Kelly's rise, 12 cwts.; Hewetson's rise, 20 cwts.; Salt sump stope, 25 cwts.; Salt level rise, 8 cwts.; Salt level stope, 10 cwts.; and bottom level, 10 cwts. per fm. At Thornthwaite, the 37 fm. level is worth 7 cwts. of ore per fm.

LEWIS.—The north lode in the 90, east from sump-shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of tin. Praed's lode in the 30, west from Stainsby's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, opening low-price tribute ground; this lode, east from Gundry's shaft, is 14 in. wide, producing low-price work. Praed's lode in the 20, east from Gundry's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, with kindly appearances; we expect to hole this level to the rise from the 30 fm. level this month. The south lode in the 10 fm. level, west from Gundry's shaft, is 10 in. wide, opening tribute ground. Harvey's lode, in Harvey's shaft, is 18 in. wide, producing low-price work. This lode in the 17 fm. level, east from Duke's shaft, is 18 in. wide, opening low-price tribute ground. Rowe's lode in the adit level, east from Rowe's shaft, is 18 in. wide, saving work. We shall sample 27 tons of tin this month.

MOLLAND.—The 42 east is about 4 ft. wide, with good stones of yellow ore; in the west end in the same level the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and will produce about 10 or 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The 30 east is again improving a little; the lode is about 3 ft. wide, with a small leader of ore on the south side. The 30 west is still poor.

NORTH BULLER.—To-day (Dec. 27) being our setting, we set to nine men to sink Louisa engine-shaft till the setting for February, at 20l. per fathom. The 40 fm. level east, on Clinton's lode, is improved since last reported; the lode is now 2 ft. wide, with good stones of ore throughout—set to four men, to drive 4 fms., at 3l. per fm. The lode in the 40 fm. level west is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, &c.—set to two men, to drive 2 fms., at 3l. per fathom; we also set to six men, to stope the back of the same level, on Clinton's lode, at 2l. per fm., and from present appearances we expect to raise several tons of ore. We set King's shaft to sink by nine men, 2 fms., at 17l. per fathom, lode 15 in. wide, composed of gossan, prian, and good stones of copper ore. The lode in the 12 fm. level, east and west of King's shaft, is unproductive. We set the adit end to drive west of King's shaft by four men, 2 fms., at 6l. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, with gossan, peach, quartz, and spots of yellow ore. The lode in the adit end, driving east of adit shaft, is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, of a very kindly appearance—set to four men to drive 2 fms. at 4l. 10s. per fathom.

NORTH DOWNS.—In the 80 fm. level, east of west shaft, Christoe lode is 18 inches wide, with stones of ore.

NORTH WHEAL BASSET.—The lode in the 82 fm. level, west of the new shaft, is 2 ft. wide, with a good lode of yellow ore. In the 72 the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan and grey and black ore—a very good lode. The lode in the 62, west of Lyle's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, mixed with grey ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the 72 is 3 ft. wide, a good lode of yellow copper ore. The lode in the 82, west of Miner's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, a good lode of yellow ore. All the pitches continue with but little alteration since last report. Nothing new in any other part.

OKEL TOR.—The ground in the cross-cut driving north continues favourable, which has enabled us to make considerable dispatch in extending it towards the copper lodes; the level has now approached the former end, where a considerable stream of water was issuing, presumed to be from the first copper lode to the west of the cross-course. The driving is about 12 feet weekly, in a beautiful stratum of ground for producing copper ore.

PENTIRE GLAZE AND PENTIRE UNITED.—The 34 fathom level is driven on the course of the slide about 10 fms. north of the engine-shaft; we have had mundic to the west of the slide for the last 2 or 3 fms. driving. In the 22 fm. level, at boundary shaft, we have commenced driving a cross-cut west to intersect the Barbara lode, by four men. The 22 fm. level south is still poor, but the lode is more compact than for some time past, and is 4 ft. wide. The 22 fm. level north is still yielding its usual quantity of good saving lead work. The stopes under the 10 fm. level, south of the winze, are looking better than for some time past—lode 6 ft. wide, leady throughout; the bunch of lead in the bottom stope we have not touched this month, being engaged in lengthening the top stope, and stripping down a part of the lode standing toward the east wall; these stopes are looking better than they did last setting day. In the stopes south of the rise, in the back of the 10 fm. level, we have a splendid lode, the leader part being 3 ft. wide, yielding very rich lead work; the east part of the lode (4 ft. wide) is dredgy throughout; I consider the lode in these stopes worth 50l. per fm. In the stopes north of the rise the lode is 6 ft. wide, yielding saving work. The stopes in the back of the 23 fm. level are yielding their usual quantity of good lead work; we are carrying a part of the lode that was left standing to the west of the level; this is about 6 ft. wide, and yielding very well. On the 9th Dec., we sold to Sims, Willyams, and Co., 28 tons 4 cwts. 3 qrs. lead ore, at 12l. 5s. 6d. per ton. We shall have, by the end of the week, about 30 tons of crop ore from the Pentire sett, undressed, and on Monday, the 5th of January, we shall sample (computed) 30 tons from the Pentire Glaze sett, of good quality. A part of the new plunger lift is on the mine; it will be more than a week before the whole will be completed at the foundry.

PRINCE ERNEST.—We are progressing favourably with our cross-cut: the first lode which we cut through would be sufficient to establish the name this concern has already attained. We are now approaching the second lode, and if the indications at the surface are any criterion by which we may judge of the value of the two lodes, we may expect a great deal more on cutting it. Both this mine and the Duke of Cornwall have excited a great deal of attention in the neighbourhood, and another sett contiguous has recently been taken up by parties who are closely watching the results of the speculation.

RIX HILL.—The 28 on south lode is suspended, and a pitch offered at 6s 8d. in 1l.; the lode is going east, near the point of the horse, where it has been disordered; consequently it is suspended, to work the pitch. The 17 east is also suspended for the same reason. We hope the 40 cross-cut will reach the lode in about 3 ft. further driving. The 28 cross-cut will take another month to reach the lode, when we hope it will open good tribute ground. The bottom of engine-shaft is 28 fms. below the surface; the middle shaft is 57½ fathoms. Our tribute department looks fair. Our last parcel of tin sailed for Truro on the 27th instant.

SILVER VALLEY AND WHEAL BROTHERS.—Since we last reported several bags of silver ore, producing on the average from 150 to 200 ozs. of silver to the ton have been broken from the rise in the back of the 24 fm. level (Oak shaft). The lode in the end of the 24, also in the 30, is producing some saving work, and we occasionally meet with stones of ore rich with the grey and red oxide of silver. West of the winze, east from Murray's shaft, we are daily breaking from three to four bags of gossan, and rich with the muriate of silver, and during the past week we have raised from there more than a ton of gossan, which will produce about 70 ozs. of silver to the ton. By the early part of the week we shall have more than 5 tons of ore ready to sample.

SOUTH TAMAR CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is sunk 9 fms. 5 ft. below the 124 fm. level; the lode in the bottom of it is 3½ feet wide, worth 6 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the south end of the level, it is worth 9 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 112 the lode is 3 ft. wide, ground soft, worth 6 cwts. per fm. In the south end of the 100, the lode is worth 7 cwts. of ore per fm. The men are now rising up to the 90 fm. level. In the 90 south, the lode is 4 ft. wide, easy for driving, and worth 8 cwts. of ore per fm. In the south end of the 80, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 9 cwts. of ore per fm. The 30 south is worth 7 cwts. of ore per fm., good quality. This driving has laid open, during the past three months, some very rich and profitable ground. The tribute department is in a very satisfactory state, and will enable us to increase the returns as soon as the weather becomes more favourable for dressing operations.

SOUTH WALES MINES.—We are still proceeding with the sinking of Thomas's shaft below the 12 fm. level.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—The engine-shaft is sunk 8 fms. 5 ft. below the 205 fm. level. In this level, driving south, the lode is 18 in. wide, 6 in. of which is rich work. In the 190 end the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of flookan and spar, with a small quantity of ore. In the 175 end the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing work of a good quality. At Spurgin's shaft, in the 175 end, driving south, the lode is 18 in. wide, good saving work; in the north end, in this level, the lode is 9 in. wide, composed of flookan, fluor-spar, and ore. In the 160 end, driving south, the lode is 2 ft. wide, opening good profitable ground. At the north mine, in the 90 end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing work of a congenial appearance. In the 80 end the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of capel and ore, good saving work. Our last parcels of ore, sampled on the 6th Dec., was sold to Thomas Somers, Esq.—No. 1, computed 38 tons, at 17l. 8s. 6d. per ton; No. 2, 42 tons, at 18l. 12s. 6d. per ton.

TINCROFT.—On Highburrow tin lode, in the engine-shaft sinking below the 152 fm. level, no lode has been taken down since last report, then worth 32l. per fm. In the 152 fm. level, driving east of said shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm. In the 142, east of Martin's east shaft, the lode is worth 10l. per fm. for tin and copper. In the 132, driving east of said shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fathom; the stopes in the back of this level are worth 15l. per fathom. Chapple's lode, in the 120 fm. level, driving west of downright shaft, is 7 ft. wide, worth 16l. per fathom for copper. In the 110, driving west of said shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, saving work for copper; in the winze sinking below this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 3l. per fathom for copper. In the 100, driving west of said shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The 80 and 70 fathom levels, on Grout's lode, are within a few fathoms of boundary, and at present poor. The lode in the 90 fm. level, driving west of Dunkin's engine-shaft, on the south part of Dunkin's lode, is 5 ft. wide, worth 36l. per fathom. In the 90 fm. level cross-cut, about 10 fms. west of the end, we have intersected a branch of rich copper ore, but have not yet reached the main part of the lode. The pitches on this lode, both in the back of the 100 and 90 fm. levels, are producing fair quantities of good ore. At North Tincroft, in the 120, driving east of new engine-shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, saving work; in the west end, same level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fm. for copper. In the 110, east of said shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 4l. per fathom for copper; in the west end, same level, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. for copper. In the 100, driving east of Willoughby's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 3l. per fathom for tin and copper; in the same level, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 8½ ft. wide, worth 14l. per fathom for copper. In Prideaux's winze, sinking below the 90 fm. level, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 18l. per fathom for copper. In the 24, driving east at Stainsby's, the saunter lode is 15 in. wide, worth 12l. per fathom for copper.

TRELAWNY.—Trelawny shaft is now down 9½ fms. below the 107 fm. level, and the ground is still easy. In the 107 fm level, in the north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 8l. per fm.; and in the south end it is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 7l. per fm. In the 92 fm. level, in the north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 8l. per fm.; and in the south end it is 2½ feet wide, worth 10l. per fm. In the 82 fm. level, in the north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10l. per fm. At the north mine, in the 78 end, north of Trebane, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 3l. per fm. In the 68 fm. level, north of ditto, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7l. per fm. In the 68 fm. level, south of Smith's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm.; and in the north end the lode is improved since last report—it is now 3 ft. wide, and worth 8l. per fm. There is no alteration in the 55 end north. Our stopes and tribute pitches are much as usual.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—In the 100 fathom level, west of G… the lode is 20 in. wide, with stones of ore. In the 90 west the lode is 3 f… stones of ore; the winze below the 90 west is holed to the 100; in the e… 90, west of Arthur's winze, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 25l. per fathom; … above the 90, east of Westcock's rise, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 26l. p… 90, east of Christoe shaft, the lode is 16 in. wide, with good stones of ore, a… more kindly.—Parent Lode: The 64 cross-cut, north of Parent shaft, is driv… cut Parent lode; the 64 cross-cut south is driving to cut the Middle lode.—… Burgess's shaft below the 25 fm. level is suspended.

TRELOWETH.—We have commenced sinking the engine-shaft … 55 fm. level; the ground continues without alteration. They have driven t… 4 feet since my last. The 45 west is extended about 10 feet; the lode is not … copper ore as it has been for the last fortnight—driven 4 ft. in the 45 fathom … which continues poor. The 35 fm. level west has been driven 3 feet—lode … yielding stones of copper ore.

TYWARNHAYLE.—There have been 316 tons of copper ore samp… Wheal Clarence lead lode in the adit south has greatly improved in the pa… turning out 5 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The 23 north is also better, yielding 3… per fm. The adit south of south shaft still contains a branch of lead ore on the … of the lode, and a branch of silver ore on the west part.

UNITY CONSOLS.—At Gray's engine-shaft the cross-cut in the 70 … level is driven south about 10 ft.; the ground is very hard, but it is very likely … cut the lode in another week. In the 60 fm. level east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, pr… saving work for tin; in the same level west the lode in the end is 2 ft. wide, an… 5l. per fathom for tin. In the 50 fm. level west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth … fathom for tin. In the 40 fm. level west we have cleared to the end; we find t… 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore, and good work for tin. In the 30 fm… west the lode is producing saving work for tin; in the same level, east of B… shaft, the lode in the rise is 2 ft. wide, and still producing saving work for t… Lambo, Kenworthy's engine-shaft in the 40 fm. level south cross-cut towards Ham… lode the ground is favourable for driving. In the 40 fm. level, east of eastern … shaft the lode is 8 in. wide, and worth 6l. per fathom for copper. We have 7 or 8 … more to drive before we hole to Wheal Kitty; in this level, when the water is … and when holed, we shall drop a lift for the purpose of forking to the 50 fm. level … are still clearing the 20 fm. level, west of Hampton's shaft, where we find the g… part of the ground is taken away by old workers, leaving small arches of ground … will be taken away by our tributers. Our tribute pitches are all looking much … as reported last week. There has been very little done in the way of progress in … operations for the last few days in consequence of the Christmas holidays, otherw… should have gone to the smelting-house with tin on Saturday last, but hope to go … on Friday, the 2d inst.

WEST BASSET.—In the 84 east, the lode is 2 feet wide, with a good bu… of ore in the back of the end, producing about a ton of ore per fm.; west it is 3 ft. … leaving a good bunch of ore 1½ ft. wide in the bottom. In the course of next week … sumpmen will commence sinking the shaft under the 84, and we intend putting t… more men to assist, so as to sink with all speed. Other places are without any mate… alteration.

WEST WHEAL ALFRED.—Our progress during the last week in forki… has been very slow, in consequence of us losing a clack. We hope for better succ… in the coming week.

WEST WHEAL ROSE.—The north end continues rather hard, but t… lode is very kindly. The north shaft is stopped for the present, on account of the wat… being so quick, but it will be drained by the north end as it nears the shaft. There … no change in the east end. The lode has an appearance of great promise for lead, a… it is my decided opinion that at no great depth we shall get into a more favourable ch… nel of ground, and a course of lead ore.

WEST WHEAL RUSSELL.—The driving of the 60 fm. level cross-cut … suspended for the present, the men being put to drive east on a lode met with in the e… side of the cross-cut, the driving of which belongs wholly to the Wheal Russell adventu… —we hope to resume driving the cross-cut again in about a fortnight. In the 37 fathom … level driving west the lode has a promising appearance, far better than I have seen it … some time past, it being at present from 2 to 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of or… No lode has been taken down in Bayley's engine-shaft sinking below the adit level to th… west of the river since my letter of the 27th inst.: supposing that greater progress can b… made by sinking in the ground to the north, which we are now doing to prove, we sha… be taking down the lode in the course of this week, when you shall have the resu… The lode in the adit level driving west from Bayley's shaft has still that promising … pearance, composed principally of spar, gossan, and stones of black and yellow ore; … progress at present making in this level is not so great as heretofore, in consequenc… the ground becoming more firm, which I believe must be calculated on as we d… into the hill.

WHEAL ARTHUR (Calstock).—We sampled here, on Friday las… tons of dry ore, of a very good quality; and if we had not met with a slide or flo… mundic in the sink, we should have sampled several tons more. The lode in the ea… part of the sink is very good; I never saw it look better. I have set the winze to … by nine men, at 6l. per fm., in order to break the ore at a better advantage, as wel… getting nearer the 35 fm. level, which I hope will be in and cut the lode at that level … a few weeks; if the lode keeps its regular underlay; we have not more than 3 fathoms … drive. We have about 5 fms. more to the 50 fm. cross cut to intersect the great sou… lode, which I hope will prove productive. In the 50 cross-cut north, at this present tim… the ground is hard, and very sparry for driving, but I hope it will change for the bett… after driving a few fathoms further. All other work on the mine is going on very w…

WHEAL ARTHUR.—We must not meddle with anything near the sh… if we do we shall ruin the men, and have all our work to do over again. We … working the mine in a fair, honest, and miner-like manner. I think it is better t… well alone, as I can almost reduce it to a certainty to have a good and lasting min…

WHEAL EDWARD.—Our main shaft is 5 fathoms deep. We have a li… water, but nothing to speak of, and expect that we shall be able to proceed to work … cut the lode at 10 fms. deep, with the windlass.

WHEAL FANNY.—Hitchins's engine-shaft has been sunk 20 fms. 1 ft. fro… the surface, and set 10 fms. at 5l. per fm.—the takers to pay 17s. 6d. per fm. for draw… ing, filling, and landing the stuff. The old engine-shaft we have cut down, cased, an… divided, and put in the ladder-road, and made good 18 fms. 2 ft.—set 5 fms., at … fm., which I hope will be done a little more expeditiously in future. Two men a… engaged in putting in a dam in the adit level to take up the water, to commence a … a winze on the course of the lode; and, if true, as the former adventurers have sa… that they cut the lode in the 20 fm. level, we shall be able to sink this winze as the … men sink the shaft; it will drain the lode, and enable us to sink this winze, to prov… lode; in the meantime, the shaftmen are getting down, which I hope to be able to … you a favourable report of next. Our machinery works excellently well.

WHEAL GOLDEN.—At Thorne's shaft, in the 97 north, the lode is 15 … wide, producing 19 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the 97 south the lode is 3 ft. wide, produc… 10 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 87 south the lode is 15 in. wide, producing 7 cwts. of … per fm.; in the winze sinking under the 87 the lode is 2 feet wide, producing 8 cwts. … ore per fm. At Webb's shaft, in the 70 south, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing 5 cwt… of ore per fm. In the 60 fm. level south the ground is hard and the lode small and poo… The tribute pitches are much the same as they have been for the last month. At Pen… hale, the engine works well, and the water is forked to the 20 fathom level. We hav… sampled 63 tons of ore.

WHEAL HAMLYN.—The end on Phillip's lode is looking better. Yes… terday we cut in the back of the end very soft ground; it appears that we are just gettin… into the killas. Fuller's lode is still improving as we go down. We hope to get down … to the deep adit by the latter part of next week.

WHEAL LANGFORD AND BARING UNITED.—The workings we have … holed to in the 10 fm. level, at Dare's shaft, is ground that is stoped from the back o… the 20 fm. level up to the bottom of the 10, on the silver lode; the lode is from 3½ … 4 ft. wide, composed of flookan, white iron, and sugar-spar, interspersed with silver… lead, and a small portion of copper—a lode of a very promising character, and one wh… every way indicates a good deposit of silver. Not far from this we have commenced t… drive east on its course towards Malachi's shaft. We have also commenced the wine a… the eastern point of the horse that I named in my last, and hope, in the course of for… night or three weeks, we shall lay open in this part of the mine a valuable piec… ground. No alterations at Wheal Baring since my last. We have not taken down any … of our silver lode since last week, the men having been engaged in securing the ground … in the adit level, in order to get on with the winze as fast as possible. Our engine con… tinues to work excellently.

WHEAL MAY.—We have a party to get a parcel of ore ready for market … in about three weeks from this time. The lode in the 20 fm. level is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, … composed of spar, prian, and, occasionally, good stones of ore; the lode in the winze is 2 … ft. wide, composed of spar, white iron, and good stones of ore. The water is very quick … for sinking; and I have put the same men who were employed sinking the winze to … raise in the back of the 20 fm. level, which will be 5 fms. to hole to the bottom of the pre… sent winze. Instead of giving 6l. 10s. per fm. to sink the winze, I can get the … ground spent by rising for 4l. per fm., as the men will not have any water to draw.

WHEAL TREWANE.—The lode in the south part of the mine greatly im… proves as we got down; it is full 3 feet wide in the shaft, pretty nearly all gossan—… splendid lode I assure you, and I have no doubt but that we shall have a splendid cour… of ore in this part of the mine by sinking deeper on the course of this lode; this is a gre… thing, and I am anxious for you and the other shareholders to see it. We are now … ging the ore for the market next week, and are timbering the boundary shaft, … which we shall be in full work. We have plenty of top water, and do not require … at eam-engine.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—The south lode, at the engine-shaft, is mu… same as last reported on. In the 30 fm. level east the lode is about 18 in. wide, co… posed of capel, spar, mundic, prian, &c. The middle lode shaft is cut down as far … the water will admit, in which the lode is 7 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, mun… prian, and some fine stones of ore, altogether very promising. At the north lode eng… shaft we expect to drop our lift the latter part of this week, if possible.

WHEAL UNY.—Since my last we have drained the 80 fm. level, and fix… a 13-inch plunger lift in the bottom of the perpendicular shaft (the 20 fm. level); wh… fixing the above the water raised 5 fms., which has since been drained, and dropped … lift 12 ft. below the above level, which is also nearly forked. Our next operation … be to endeavour to drop the 40 fm. level; when there the principal workings of the … will be drained. We have set altogether five tin pitches at 10s. in 1l., and expect sh… to set several more, some at lower tribute, when the levels are cleared.

WHEAL ZION.—On the 21st Dec., a tremendous stream of water … into Lemon's shaft, about 6 fms. below surface, which continued to pour down, … an immediate stop to all operations below, until the shaft was filled to the adit whe… water escaped. This accident was occasioned by the late very heavy rains, of … days' duration; and we have hopes of being able by-and-bye, when the springs g… to fork the water and resume our workings, if it is thought advisable. We have … about 1 fm. east and west in the 20 fm. level on the champion lode; going east, … a leader about 1 foot wide, containing fine stones of yellow and coated with grey … mundic impregnated with ore; this leader was evidently improving as we pr… upon it, and when the end was stopped by the water, we calculated that we w… 2 fms. from the little saunter, which intersects the great lode, where we anti… pected a course of ore of good quality. We commence on Friday (27th Dec.) to g… the foundation for a 30-in. pumping-engine by West and Sons, and shall get it … working as soon as possible.

WOOD MINE.—The lode in the back of the adit level is at present … being now very near the surface, and I have thought it advisable to suspend it for t… time, and have put the men to clear up a winze in the bottom of the level 12 fms. to … north of the discovery we made in driving south. We have already cleared up 5 …

...e lode in the south end 18 in. wide, with good leaders of lead, much ...xpected to find it. I hope in the course of a few days to clear up this ...tom, which, I am informed, is about 7 fms. deep; we have, therefore, ...e of having a good length of ore ground in this part of the mine. We ... with the whim-shaft in the old part of the mine as fast as possible, and ...be at work in a few days.

FOREIGN MINES.

...S MINES.—The following has been received from Mr. H. Thomas: ...c. 20.—San Anton winze, sinking under the 55 fm. level, is in fair ground, ...lode worth 1 ton in a fm. The 55 fm. level, driving west of Wilson's shaft, ...d during the past week, both in the ground and the productiveness of the ...ow worth 1½ ton in a fm. The winze (Buena Ventura) sinking under the ...ce of this end, is still in a good lode, being worth 4 tons in a fm. In the 55 ..., east of the engine-shaft, the stopes are looking better, being worth about 3 ...; in the same level, driving east and west of Shaw's shaft, there is no change ...e lode being still hard, and producing occasional stones of lead ore, but not ...In the 45 fm. level, driving east of Shaw's shaft, the lode is worth 1½ ton in a ...speranza winze, sinking under the 31 fm. level, in advance of this end, is worth ...fm., with the ground somewhat harder than before. In the 45 fathom level, ...st of San Juan shaft, we have put the men to drive on a small branch of lead ...liquely to the course of the level, in order to ascertain if any valuable part of ...s still standing on the north. This small branch of lead is worth rather less ...n a fm. The 31 fathom level is being driven east of Shaw's shaft, on a lode ...s in a fm. on an average, the back being much better, and leaving ground ...ork at a moderate tribute. Thorne's shaft is being cut down, and this work is ... fairly. The tribute pitches are looking well, and the men breaking consider-...ities of ore.

...Account.—Lead ore weighed in to December 20, 57 tons 6 cwts.: total in stock, ...14 cwts. Pig-lead smelted to Dec. 20, 24 tons 2 cwts.: total in stock, 569 tons.

REVIEW OF MINING IN 1851.

BY J. Y. WATSON, ESQ., F.G.S.

...ines.	Paid up.	Market value.	Div. per share.	Amount.
Great Consols	£ 1	£ 280	£ 40	£ 40,960
Buller	5	500	70	17,920
Basset	10½	380	60	15,360
Frances	70	155	42	10,416
...Consols	2½	17	1⅞	9,472
Wheal Rose	50	400	72½	9,280
...Brea	15	100	9	9,000
...Pool	22½	180	45	9,000
...iskey	130	210	56½	6,780
...y Ann	5	40	9	4,608
...th Roskear	5½	170	30½	4,270
...ford United	2¼	7	1l 3s	4,600
...Consols	55¼	400	40	5,120
...th Caradon	2½	120	15	3,840
...th Tolgus	16	150	16½	4,224
...arne Consols	1½	10	1¼	1,920
...eal Lovel	33	30	8	3,440
...st Caradon	20	115	16½	4,224
...eal Golden	3	8	¾	3,250
...eal Tremayne	9¾	26	8½	3,584
...eal Reeth	20½	85	12½	3,000
...eal Seton	107	190	24	4,752
...vant	2½	140	19	3,040
...st Providence	10	105	5	2,560
...lawny	8½	37	4½	2,340
...vidence Mines	20¾	25	3	1,680
...nix	80	240	15	3,000
...rro	15	—	—	2,680
...Work	100	200	25	2,975
...swidden	11	10	1 5 6	3,247½
...St. George	21½	40	1½	2,030
...ship	128	100	12	1,536
...ck	182	200	15	1,500
...e	1	6	2	1,024
...aret	79	140	14	1,568
...h Basset	—	7	¼	1,500
...	17	16	1½	1,500
...t Polgooth	3	3	2s.	1,100
...ives Consols	80	125	13	1,222
...ington	7¾	4	¾	768
...l Mines	80	110	2½	500
...ow	20	100	2	512
...er	8½	4	⅜	384
...	5	15	2½	300
...pel Consols	95	110	5	500
Total amount on 45 mines				£216,486½

...ividends paid on Welsh mines:—

...burne	75	650	100	£10,500
...ystwith	60	100	5	640
...y-Crib	—	9	⅜	468
...tail	2½	14	¼	250
Total on Welsh mines				£11,864

...ividends paid on Scotch mines:—

	Dividend per share.	Amount.
Black Craig	2s. 6d.	£ 625 0 0
Kirkcudbrightshire	5s. 0d.	196 10 0
Total		£ 821 10 0

Dividends paid on Irish mines:—

	Dividend per share.	Amount.
Wicklow	2 14 0	£ 13,500 0 0
Gen. Mining Co. for Ireland...	20 per ct.	1207 7 6
Total		£14,707 7 6

Dividends paid on Foreign mines:—

	Dividend per share.	Amount.
...obre	£7 0 0	£84,000 0 0
...John del Rey	3 0 0	33,000 0 0
...neral Mining Assoc.	0 10 0	10,000 0 0
...armato	1 0 0	2,700 0 0
Copiapo	0 5 0	2,500 0 0
Total		£132,200 0 0

GRAND TOTAL.

British Mines	£216,486 10 0
Foreign	132,200 0 0
Irish	14,707 7 6
Welsh	11,864 0 0
Scotch	821 10 0
Total	£ 376,079 17 6

...his statement has been revised by Mr. Watson: we have also received ...r corrections from our correspondent, "Argus" (of Truro); it may, ...fore, be taken as an amended list, and, as far as we know, embodies ... dividends paid during the year: if otherwise, the omissions arise ... agents upon the mines not forwarding us regularly the particu-... We, however, request they will furnish us with their lead and tin ... the returns of which have been delayed, in the full expectation of ...able, with their aid, to present them more correct than we could pos-...do this week.

ACCIDENTS.

...marsh Colliery Explosion.—This melancholy investigation was brought to a close ...y afternoon, when the jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that the ... and boys whose bodies we have viewed were accidentally killed by an explosion ...p in the Warren Vale Colliery, in the parish of Rawmarsh, in the county of ...the occupation of Messrs. Charlesworth." The verdict was accompanied by the ...remarks:—"The jury, after a long and painful investigation on the unfortunate ...s who lost their lives in the Warren Vale Pit on the 20th December, having ...a verdict of 'Accidental Death,' feel that, although there is not sufficient evi-... to return a verdict of manslaughter against any particular person, we should ...e our duty if we did not accompany our verdict with an expression of our ...pprobation of the loose manner in which the works appear to have been con-...he above pit. We further regard the instructions hitherto given to the men ...dequate to the proper supervision and safe working of them; and it certainly ... to us that it is very desirable that there should be some stringent rules and ...at every colliery for the better and safer working of the coal mines; and ...t the proprietors of every mine ought to be held by the Legislature respon-...e efficiency of their agents and superintendents. We express our thanks to ..., the Government Inspector, Mr. Biram, and other witnesses, for their valu-...er, which has so materially assisted us in this painful inquiry."

...ley Hill.—As a "handful" of men and boys was being lowered down one of the ...t Lord Ward's Trough Pits Colliery, an elderly man, also engaged at the pit, but ...not aware of the immediate proximity of the pit's mouth, fell down the shaft, and in the fall his body striking with great violence the descending skip, two of them (a young man and a boy) were knocked out, and precipitated to the bottom of the shaft; the bodies, on being brought out of the pit, were found to be sadly mutilated.

Bosarne Mine.—A miner, named Fish, was much injured by a fall of earth.

Crane and Bejawsa Mine.—Mark Smith and his two sons were killed, and considerable damage to the works occasioned, by the bursting of a boiler.

Walsall.—W. Dean was killed by a stone striking him in a stone-pit at Daw End.

Bilston.—P. Saunders was killed by a fall of coal at Sir H. St. Paul's, Willingsworth Colliery.—A. Rowland was killed in a pit at Moss Bank Colliery.

Current Prices of Metals, Stocks, & Shares.

METAL MARKET, London, January 2, 1852.

ENGLISH IRON. *a*	per ton
Bar, bolt, & square, London	£4 17 6–5 0 0
Nail rods	5 17 6–6 0
Hoops	6 12 6–6 17 6
Sheets (singles)	7 7 6–7 12 6
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport	4 7 6–4 10 0
Refined metal, Wales*	3 0 0–3 5
Do. anthracite*	3 10 0
Pigs in Wales	3 0 0
Do. do. forge	2 5–2 10
Do., No. 1, Clyde. net cash	1 18 0–1 19
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board at Newport*	3 10 0
Do., do., for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c., ditto	4 10 0
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs, in Glasgow	2 10 0
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs, in Wales	3 10–3 15
Staffordshire bars, at the works	5 5 0
Rails (Staffordshire)	5 0–5 5
Chairs (Clyde)	4 0 0
FOREIGN IRON. *b*	
Swedish	11 0–11 10
CCND	17 0 0
PSI	—
Gourieff	—
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	5 10 0
FOREIGN STEEL. *c*	
Swedish keg	15 0 0
Ditto faggot	15 0 0
ENGLISH COPPER. *d*	
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, p. lb.	0 0 10
Tough cake ... per ton	88 10 0

Tile	£87 10 0
Old copper *e* ... per lb.	9d
Yellow Metal Sheathing	8¼d
Wetterstedt's Pat. Metal† .. Cwt.	1 11 0
FOREIGN COPPER. *f*	
South American, in bond	78 0 0
ENGLISH LEAD. *g*	
Pig ... per ton	16 5–16 10
Sheet	17 10 0
Pipe	18 0 0
Red lead	19 10 0
White ditto	25 0 0
Patent shot	21 0 0
FOREIGN LEAD. *h*	
Spanish, in bond	15 17 6
ENGLISH TIN. *i*	
Block ... per cwt.	4 9 0
Bar	4 10 0
Refined	4 12 0
FOREIGN TIN *k*	
Banca, H. C.	4 4–4 5
Straits	4 2 6–4 3 6
TIN-PLATES. *l*	
IC Coke ... per box	1 4 0
IC Charcoal	1 8 6
IX ditto	1 14 6
SPELTER. *m*	
Plates, warehoused ... per ton	15 7 6
Ditto, to arrive	15 12 6
ZINC. *n*	
English sheet ... per ton	20 0 0
QUICKSILVER *o* ... per lb.	3s 5d.

Terms.—*a*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, ditto; *c*, ditto; *d*, 6 months, or 3 per ct; dis.; *e*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *f*, ditto; *g*, ditto; *h*, ditto; *i*, ditto; *k*, net cash. *l*, 6 months, or 3 p. ct. dis.; *m*, net cash; *n*, 3 months, or 1½ p. c. dis.; *o*, ditto, 1½ dis. * Cold-blast, free on board in Wales. † Dis. for cash in 14 days, 10 per cent.

BAR-IRON.—Sales to some extent have been made at low prices; about 1000 tons have been sold at 4*l.* 15s., delivered in London.

STAFFORDSHIRE IRON is in fair request for home consumption, but the demand for shipment continues very limited.

SCOTCH PIGS have undergone a slight reduction in price this week; transactions have not been large. Orders for G. M. B. have been easily executed at 38s. The market closes flat at 37s. 6d. for mixed Nos., and 38s. for No. 1.

SPELTER continues improving in price; about 150 tons for spring shipments, sold this week at 15*l* 12s. 6d. per ton. Holders are asking 15*l.* 7s. 6d. to 15*l.* 10s. on the spot. The general opinion of the article is favourable.

COPPER.—Without alteration; the frequent arrivals of South American find ready purchasers.

BRITISH TIN.—A further advance this week of 2*l.* per ton has been effected. Banca and Straits tin also continues advancing. This metal looks well: we have, however, no new transactions to report.

TIN PLATES are firm at the quotations.

GLASGOW, JAN. 1.—The statements of the stocks of pig-iron here being heavier than last year (though not larger than last year, when the various stocks in foreign and distant markets are considered), has flattened this market, and mixed Nos., good brands, free on board here, cannot be quoted currently above 37s. 9d. to 38s. per ton cash, and Gartsherrie 1s. per ton more.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 1.—Bar-iron in Wales, at the beginning of last year, ranged from 4*l.* 17s. 6d. to 5*l.*, and throughout the year, with slight variations, has dwindled down to our quotations. Manufactured iron, generally, has been in fair demand for exportation and the home trade, but the excessive production has kept prices low and unremunerative. Scotch pig-iron, at the commencement of last year, was 45s. per ton, free on board at Glasgow, and steadily declined to 38s. in August, fluctuating between that price and 41s. till the end of November, when, in consequence of holders becoming ready sellers, the price began to decline, which was hastened by the French revolution and the failure of two firms in Glasgow connected with the trade, and has continued slowly to droop to our quotations. We find it impossible to arrive at the actual stocks in Scotland, and therefore leave it to those who profess to know; but we may state they are fully 320,000 tons, or about the same as last year. The production in 1851 has, no doubt, been very great—not less than 690,000 tons; but this has been absorbed by the consumption in Scotland (yearly on the increase), and by unusually large shipments, these being 140,547 tons in excess of 1850. The stocks at Runcorn and other depôts in England are about the same as last year at this date. Copper continues in good demand for home consumption, and prices are very firm. The several lots of Foreign which have arrived have met ready sale at full rates. Spelter has experienced a further rise in price, 150 tons having been sold as high as 15*l.* 12s. 6d. per ton. Holders are firm. British tin has advanced 2*l.* per ton; and, being scarce, sellers will only dispose of small parcels to supply immediate wants. Foreign has also risen in price. Tin-plates are quoted somewhat lower, with little active demand. Lead is without alteration, demand limited.

MINES.—The cause alluded to in our summary of last week (the holidays) yet contributes to limit the amount of business dealings in and out of the Mining Exchange; but there is still a considerable inquiry for and transactions in shares of every class—indeed, the growth of this interest becomes every day more perceptible, assisted as it is to so important an extent by the abundance of capital, and the absence of any particular disturbing causes, either political or domestic. The better organisation of the business, generated by its increase, has gradually established a degree of confidence in these securities, and in dividend mines in particular, quite unknown to former times. It is, therefore, not perhaps saying too much to predict that, the *status* of favourable circumstances remaining undisturbed, there is to follow a large augmentation of mining business, which, we trust, will be tempered with the caution required to render it satisfactory and profitable in its results. Speculative mines have been dealt in, but not largely.

In the Metal Market,—Copper fully maintains its position—ready sales and firm prices: all arrivals from South America and elsewhere are eagerly sought for.—Lead remains stationary, without much doing.—In Tin, a further advance of 2*l.* per ton has taken place, the demand exceeding the regular supply, and scarcely any stock on hand. Banca and Straits have gone off freely at an advanced price, and the market has a very healthy appearance.—Plates are firm at the quotations.

In the Bullion Market,—Mexican and South American dollars, buyers at 4s. 11⅛d. per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grs. in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 1⅛d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 0⅞d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard.—Fine cake silver, 5s. 5¼d per oz.

In another page we publish the annual statement compiled by our correspondent, Mr. W. H. Cuell, which presents a pretty complete *epitome* of what may be termed *productive* mining. Mr. Cuell says:—

"In comparing the table with that of the preceding year (*Mining Journal*, Jan. 14, 1851), the following results present themselves:—

	No. of mines.	Amt. of div.	Copper.	Tin.	Lead.	Total amount.
1850	45	£225,464 0	122,691	3086	7019	£1,039,715 19 4
1851	45	213,806 10	92,605	2249	7500	771,777 7 2

As a careful analysis and review of the Devonshire and Cornish Mines (which agrees with these statistics) appeared in your last week's Journal any detailed remarks which might be made on the above table is rendered superfluous. Those marked with an asterisk have made calls after commencing dividends: they are—Trelawny, Herodsfoot, and Wellington; which would suggest the propriety of adventurers weighing well the policy of making dividends without seeing their way clear of continuing them; and the necessity of keeping a *fair* balance in hand for contingencies, to which every mine is liable. The dividend in Calstock United, we are informed, was made principally from returns of sulphur. The mine was set on ostensibly for copper; and as we have not heard of her selling any of that metal, tin, or lead, the question for the shareholders' consideration is—Can they make dividends on the returns of sulphur?

During the last quarter of the past year, the repeated calls has partly been the occasion of several mines stopping, and many more will do so in the present there is little doubt. It is far better to assist in keeping on those of good promise than add to the number of new adventures, and then not furnish the funds absolutely required for their full prosecution.

The calls over dividends this year are to a very serious amount, and the results arising from them, at present, not at all proportionate. It is true, a great amount has been expended for machinery, necessary for the development of young mines, but I would strongly recommend (and I do it more confidently, the same view being taken by men more competent than myself) the sinking deeper previous to driving and exploring on lodes, or rather branches, at shallow depth and in doubtfully productive strata. It has been said, 'Those that would seek for pearls must dive below,' and I would fain believe the same will apply to mining generally.

It is true, week after week might go by, and the reports be of that monotonous character that the jobbers would regret and condemn this system of working; but depend upon it the adventurers, in the absence of reading these reports, would be the more pleased by being relieved from additional calls upon their pockets. Time, patience, and money, ever has been, and always will be, required for legitimate mining, and all attempts to controvert that fact must fail."

DIVIDENDS MADE IN DECEMBER.

Mines.	Per Share.	Amount.
Wheal Basset	£10 0 0	£2560 0 0
North Pool	7 10 0	150 0 0
West Caradon	4 0 0	1024 0 0
Wheal Seton	5 0 0	960 0 0
South Tolgus	3 0 0	768 0 0
Bedford United	0 3 0	600 0 0
Wheal Tremayne	0 10 0	512 0 0
Trumpet Consols	5 0 0	500 0 0
Wheal Margaret	3 0 0	336 0 0
Levant	2 0 0	320 0 0
Total		£ 9110 0 0

CALLS MADE IN DECEMBER.

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.	Mines.	Per share.	Amount
East Alfred Cons.	£3 0 0	£3072 0 0	Hennock	0 10 0	£ 750 0 0
Trelawny	5 0 0	2600 0 0	Esgair Lice	0 10 0	640 0 0
Wheal Lemon	2 10 0	2500 0 0	Garreg	0 2 6	625 0 0
South Tamar	0 5 0	2250 0 0	Butterdon	0 15 0	609 0 0
East Daren	6 0 0	1800 0 0	Bryn-Arian	0 5 0	600 0 0
West Darlington	25 0 0	1600 0 0	East Buller	0 10 0	512 0 0
East Wh. Russell	0 7 6	1500 0 0	Lelant Consols	2 0 0	512 0 0
Boringdon Park	1 0 0	1024 0 0	Trefusis	1 0 0	512 0 0
Wheal Squire	1 0 0	1024 0 0	Wheal Zion	0 2 6	512 0 0
East Boringdon	0 10 0	1024 0 0	Melin Llyn	1 0 0	512 0 0
Wheal Chiverton	1 0 0	1024 0 0	East Gunnis Lake	0 2 6	500 0 0
Wheal Mary Emma	1 0 0	1024 0 0	Trelusback	0 7 4	375 9 4
Wheal Sydney	1 0 0	1024 0 0	Wheal Gennys	1 0 0	256 0 0
Wellington Mines	1 0 0	1024 0 0	South Plain Wood	0 5 0	256 0 0
Bodmin Wh. Mary	1 0 0	1024 0 0	Wheal Catherine	0 5 0	256 0 0
United Mines, Tav.	1 0 0	1024 0 0	Old Brimpts	0 10 0	256 0 0
Cwm Erfin	1 0 0	1000 0 0	Kingset & Bedford	0 5 0	256 0 0
West Towan	2 0 0	1000 0 0	Penhanger	0 2 6	101 10 0
North Wh. Robert	0 15 0	768 0 0			
			Total		£35,346 19 4

The ticketings for 100 tons of Foxdale (Isle of Man) lead ore varied from 9*l.* 6s. 6s. by the Tamar Smelting Company, to 11s. 2s. per ton by Joseph Walker and Co.

Wheal Golden sampled 63 tons of lead ore for sale this week. The bottom levels are respectively yielding 1 ton and ½ ton of ore per fm.

The Linares Mines quarterly sale of lead ores, from 1st Oct. to 20th of Dec., are—56 tons in England, at 11*l.* 1s. 6d. per ton; 275 tons on the mine, at 5*l.* 5s.; and 110 tons 8 cwts. of pig-lead, at 17*l.* 5s.=3868*l.* 5s.: leaving pig-lead on transit and in stock, 629 tons, and lead ore, 345 tons.

Wheal Trelawny sold 75 tons of silver-lead ore, at 18*l.* 18s. 6d. per ton, to Messrs. Walker and Co.

Wheal Golden Consols sold 63 tons of lead ore, at 11*l.* 17s. 6d. per ton, to J. T. Treffry.

The Callington Mines sold 39 tons of silver-lead ore to the Tamar Smelting Company, at 16*l.* 2s. 6d. per ton.

Great Wheal Baddern sold 28 tons of lead ore at 12*l.* 17s. 6d., and 19 tons at 11*l.* 11s., to Messrs. Locke and Co.

South Tamar Mine sold 70 tons of silver-lead ore to the Tamar Smelting Company, at 15*l.* 18s. 6d. per ton.

The Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon Mines sold 22 tons of lead ore, at 9*l.* 16s. per ton.

The Dyfngwm Mines sold 6 tons of lead ore, at 9*l.* 18s. per ton.

Driggith Mine sold 18 tons of lead ore, at 11*l.* 15s. per ton.

The Cairnsmore Mine sold 45 tons of lead ore, at 10*l.* 2s. per ton.

Tincroft Mine sold on Saturday last 20 tons of tin, at 46*l.* 5s. per ton. A large sampling of copper ore will be made on the 21st Dec., the proceeds of which will afford ample profit to discharge all the debts upon the concern, about which so much was said at the last meeting of shareholders, and it must be gratifying to learn that this desirable position has been attained without having recourse to the deposit of ore in the bottoms. The mine, in fact, may be stated to be in the very best working order, and showing well for dividends in the present year.

At Wheal Tremayne bi-monthly meeting, on December 31, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 106*l.* 0s. 3d.; received for carriage of ore, 35*l.* 4s. 5d.; copper and tin ore sold (after dues), 3533*l.* 16s. 9d.=3675*l.* 1s. 5d.—Labour cost for Sept., 1203*l.* 2s. 10d.; Oct., 1006*l.* 3s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 862*l.* 9s. 8d.; showing profit, 603*l.* 5s. Dividend, 512*l.*: leaving balance in hand to next account, 91*l.* 5s. About 400*l.* of the above charge includes expense of building new engine-house, sundry shaftwork, rods, and pitwork. The prospects underground are highly favourable.

At the two-monthly meeting of adventurers in Wheal Crebor, held on the 2d inst., the accounts showed—Receipts: calls, 4383*l.*; copper ore, 326*l.* 13s. 5d.; loan, 150*l.*; other receipts, 47*l.* 5s. 4d.=4906*l.* 18s. 9d.—Expenditure: working cost, including materials, 3507*l.* 15s. 7d.; machinery, 474*l.*; purchase of setts and materials, 431*l.* 16s. 6d.; office expenses, 163*l.* 15s.; dues, 20*l.* 16s. 10d.; printing, &c., 59*l.* 7s. 4d.; legal expenses, 64*l.* 3s. 9d.; preliminary expenses, 77*l.* 13s. 11d.; books and stationery, 10*l.* 0s. 6d.; travelling, 25*l.*; interest, 5*l.* 13s. 7d.: leaving balance of 66*l.* 15s. 9d. The statement of assets and liabilities showed a balance of 1587*l.* 15s. 9d. assets over liabilities. Capt. Richards, the monthly inspector, reported that—

The pitwork is complete to the 24 fm. level, the water drained, and the level cleared and secured home to the present end. Throughout this driving the lode appears to be of a large size; the width, however, could not be ascertained, the former company having carried a portion of it only; it is, so far as seen, composed of capel, mundic, and a little prian; in this level it is thought that nothing of importance will be met with until the western cross-course is passed. In the 12 fm. level, west of Rundle's engine-shaft, the lode, although hard, is 3 feet wide, containing fine capel, quartz, and ore of good quality. In the adit level, west of Rundle's engine-shaft, the lode is improved—it is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, mundic, peach, prian, and ore, worth ⅛ ton per fm. Odger's winze, sinking below the adit level, is now down about 7 fms.; the lode for that depth will average 4 feet wide, composed of capel, mundic, quartz, prian, and rich-quality ore, and will yield of the latter for the length of sink (8 ft.) 2 tons per fm. Looking at the improvement in the lode now in the present adit end, and also in the winze, I am of opinion, that on extending the 12, 24, and other deep levels to the west of the cross-course, it may reasonably be expected that this will become a productive and profitable mine. The engine, with the pitwork arrangements, are in good order, and work remarkably well.

At the United Mines bi-monthly meeting, held at Tavistock, Dec. 23, the accounts showed—Oct. cost, 350*l.* 9s.; Nov., 228*l.* 5s. 10d.=578*l.* 14s. 10d.—Less balance due to adventurers last account, 408*l.* 16s. 6d.; making balance, 169*l.* 18s. 4d.; to which add other liabilities, 937*l.* 3s.: leaving a debtor balance to the mine, 1107*l.* 1s. 4d. A call of 1*l.* per share was made. Several shares were declared absolutely forfeited for non-payment of calls, in pursuance of Rule 7 in the cost-book. The tin does not appear to hold up in the back of the 40, consequently the stopes are suspended. The 60 fm. level has been driven up to the cross-course. The 90 west is 36½ fms. beyond the shaft—end poor. Rowe's pitch is let at 9s., and looks well. Harper's is working at 7s. tribute. The tin has not produced according to expectation by one-third part, in consequence of the large quantity of sulphur in it, which went off in the process of burning; this accounts for the expenses exceeding the estimates. The eastern part of the mine is looking well, the ground in both cross-cuts being congenial for ore; expecting to cut the lode by the end of Feb. The tin cannot be sold for a month to come, therefore the call was made.

At a meeting of adventurers in the Weston Lead Mines, on the 23d Dec. (J. G. Lynch, Esq., in the chair), the financial statement showed—Received on account of calls to 23d October, 613*l.* 5s.; by ditto to date, 70*l.* 10s.=683*l.* 15s.—Cash paid on account of costs to the 23d October, 553*l.*; mine costs to date, 95*l.* 12s. 5d.; general expenses to ditto, 13*l.* 6s.: leaving balance now in hand, 21*l.* 6s. 7d. All shares on which arrears of calls remain unpaid on the 10th inst. will be forfeited, at a special meeting to be then convened for the purpose. Messrs. Fitzgerald, Cheston, and Balcombe, were appointed the finance committee.

At Cook's Kitchen Mine bi-monthly meeting, on the 24th Dec., the accounts showed—Labour cost September, 603*l.* 7s. 2d.; Oct., 622*l.* 6s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 337*l.* 14s. 6d.; two months' water rent, 30*l.* 19s.; dues, 42*l.* 0s. 2d.=1636*l.* 7s. 4d.—By copper ore sold, 126*l.* 10s.; tin ore 1260*l.* 8s. 3d.; sundry receipts, 4*l.* 15s.: showing 244*l.* 13s. 7d. loss; to which add balance last account, 99*l.* 15s.: leaves balance against the mine, 344*l.* 8s. 7d. Capt. M. W. Martin having furnished his report, it was ordered to be circulated among the adventurers. The 200 east, on Chapple's lode, is extended to within 20 fathoms of the boundary, and is being stoped on tribute. The 190 east is leaving ground that will work at about 10s. tribute; by cutting south a more valuable part of the lode has been laid open, and appears an important discovery. There are 16 pitches working at from 7s. to 13s. 4d. in 1*l.*, making 95 pickmen altogether on tribute and tutwork. The total number of persons employed are 279, the

costs being about 800*l.*, and the returns 700*l.* a month. Capt. Martin advises driving the 190 east on Dunkin's lode, and the sinking of flat-rod shaft on North Tincroft lode as fast as possible, "having evidently to go in depth to find a valuable lode,—Tincroft Mine, towards the boundary, producing a quantity of ore."

The Mining Company of Ireland's usual half-yearly meeting was held in Dublin on Thursday (Mr. James Perry, one of the directors, in the chair), when the secretary (Mr. Allen) read the report and statement of accounts, by which it appeared that the result of the workings was a profit of 1429*l.* 6s. 4d., exclusive of 1951*l.* 8s. 2d., expended in prospective improvements at the Knockmahon and Luganare Mines, and that the present appearances of the mines generally were decidedly improved, especially at the Knockmahon Mines, where a fair profit was now being realised. It also appeared that 5000 tons of the old stock had been sold at the Slievardagh Collieries, exclusive of the quantity raised, and that from the preparations of the soil, it was confidently hoped the sales would considerably increase next spring. It also adverted to the directors of the Limerick and Waterford Railway Company having increased the carriage on the produce, and had stopped the traffic on their line; but it was hoped they would reduce the rate, and restore the trade. We hope to give more detailed information respecting this company, which has been the means of giving such considerable employment in Ireland for the last 28 years, in our next publication.

At Bryntail Mine quarterly meeting, on the 30th Dec., the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 110*l.* 8s. 4d; ores sold (less dues), 1185*l.* 7s. 9d. = 1295*l.* 16s. 1d.—Labour cost, Sept., 221*l.* 19s. 9d.; Oct., 217*l.* 17s. 5d.; Nov., 229*l.* 13s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 77*l.* 10s. 7d.; carriage of ores, 126*l.* 5s.: leaving balance to next account, 422*l.* 9s. 6d.; from which has to be deducted the cost of crusher, estimated at 150*l.*; therefore no dividend was declared. Mr. Edmonds was added to the finance committee. Sixty tons of lead ore were sold on the day previous, to Messrs. Sims, Willyams, and Co. at 9*l.* 5s. per ton. The 15 fathom level has been driven east 7 fms. this month, through good orey ground; in the present end, the branch of ore is solid, from 8 to 10 in. wide. No. 1 stopes will produce 1½ ton per fm.; No. 2, about 2½ tons; No. 3 is rising upwards, and producing excellent work; Nos. 4 and 5 are cutting down the north part of the lode, which has been left standing for 40 fms. in length, east of the engine-shaft, and will yield 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The 7 fm. east will turn out nearly 1 ton per fm.; it is nearly under the rich stopes they had in the 15. Bishop's rise west is worth 2 tons per fm., and so is Hill's; altogether, the mine is progressing in the most favourable manner, and likely to resume the paying of dividends very shortly.

At North Tamar Consols general meeting, held last week, the accounts showed a balance in favour of the adventurers of 290*l.* 3s. 1d. It was resolved that Capt. Hambly's salary be 5*l.* 5s. per month, and that he immediately proceed in working the mine effectually, by sinking the engine-shaft and exploring the lode in the adit level south. A pitch in the back has been set at one-half tribute; the shaft is down 10 fms. under adit; on sinking 7 to 10 fms. deeper they expect to have the lode in the shaft; in the summer season, by the aid of a whim, they think it could be done, but it is doubtful in the winter, without the aid of steam.

At Yeoland Consols Mine meeting, on the 29th Dec., it was resolved to forfeit the shares of several persons in arrear, unless their calls were paid within 10 days. Daws' engine-shaft is down to the 44 fm. level, where they are expecting to cut a tin lode, and afterwards a copper one; westward the lode is large, and yields about 2 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks. At Roborough Downs, a new 30-in. rotary steam-engine, 12-head stamps, and flat-rods for pumping have been erected. The engine-shaft is down 12 fms. below the adit. During the past month, they have only raised 3 tons of tin; but they expect a much larger quantity for the time to come.

At Penrallt Mine meeting, on the 30th Dec., the accounts showed—Call, 1000*l.*—Labour costs for one year to end Nov., 313*l.* 15s. 5d.; merchants bills, 96*l.* 8s. 3d.: leaves balance to next account, 89*l.* 16s. 4d. It was resolved to apply immediately for the grant of the western ground. The shaft is sinking down to the 20, which has passed through 6 fms. of good orey ground. The water, however, is too quick to be drawn by barrels.

At Wheal Lemon meeting, on Dec. 26, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 606*l.* 15s. 4d.; August labour cost, 178*l.* 14s. 3d.; September, 111*l.* 2s. 1d.; October, 105*l.* 17s. 9d.; Nov., 93*l.* 1s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 634*l.* 3s. 2d.; new 60-inch cylinder steam-engine, 1675*l.*=3404*l.* 14s. 6d. Less call in Sept., 1000*l.*: leaving balance to next account, 2404*l.* 14s. 6d. A call of 2*l.* 10s. per share was made to discharge the same.

At West Wheal Jewel special general meeting, on Tuesday, the resolution passed on the 8th Dec., for the dissolution of the company, was unanimously confirmed, and the directors and committee were requested to dispose of the property forthwith by public auction, and divide the nett proceeds (after discharging every liability) among the proprietors therein, rateably, and according to the number of shares held by them respectively.

At Prince Albert Mine special general meeting, on the 30th Dec., the reports of Capts. Davies and Carthew were highly satisfactory, and it was resolved that the sett be consolidated with that of the adjoining ground, under the title of Prince Albert Consols; and that to raise the capital for the machinery necessary to work the same effectually, 1024 new shares, of 2*l.* each, be issued in four equal instalments of 10s. each.

At Alfred Consols, the lode in the 90 fm. level, east of Field's engine-shaft, is valued at 90*l.* per fm.; No. 3 winze, sinking below the 80 fathom level, 40*l.* per fathom—expecting an improvement; and the tribute department is in a highly satisfactory state.

At Cubert Silver-lead Mine, a rich bunch of lead ore has gone down from the 25 fathom level; this level west is in a good branch of lead, and looking highly promising. There is every indication of the deeper levels proving productive.

At Keswick Mine, the lode is very much improved in the Salt sump stope, which now yields 25 cwts. of lead ore per fm.

At Lewis Mine, they expect to sample for Dec. month 27 tons of tin ore. The levels generally are opening tribute ground.

At Tamar Silver-lead Mine, in the 205 fm. level they have a lode 1½ ft. wide, 6 inches of which is very rich work; and at Spurgin's shaft the 175 south is good saving work.

At Butterdon Mine, the shaft is sunk to the 50; and the cross-cut at that level commenced to cut the lodes.

At Calstock United, they have cut into a lode 10 feet wide, principally mundic, with a large stream of water issuing from the south part. The water has abated very considerably in Harvie's new shaft.

At Castle Dinas, the wheel will be ready to work in a very short time: they have raised a pile of tinstuff of good quality. Brunton's lode appears to offer every inducement for an effectual trial of it.

At Cwm Erfin, the rise over the stopes in the 10, on the north lode, is yielding 15 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fathom. They expect 28 tons for December produce.

At East Daren Mine, the dressing of ore progresses well; they estimate January sampling to amount to 50 tons of ore, and both the stopes over the 10 and 20 are yielding 4 tons of silver-lead per fathom.

At Esgair Lee, notwithstanding the interruption of Christmas holidays and the weather, they expect next week to sample 20 tons of ore.

At Tywarnhayle, the Clarence lead lode in the adit south has produced in the last week 5 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; the 23 north from 3 to 4 cwts.

At Bolenowe Mine, the engine went to work on Tuesday last.

At Wheal Golden, in the 97 north of Thorne's shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, yielding 19 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; south, 10 cwts. The other parts of the mine are yielding fair returns, and 63 tons of ore have been sampled. Penhale engine has forked the water to the 20 fm. level.

At Wheal Zion, owing to abundance of rain on the 21st December, the stream of water broke into Lemon's shaft and completely inundated it; and when the springs go back, they hope to resume working. They are taking out foundation for one of West's 30-inch cylinder steam pumping engines, which will be set to work with all expedition.

At West Towan, the shaft at Kernick Point is down to the 15 fathom level, and a cross-cut gone out north to cut Taylor's lode, which in the winze is 4 ft. wide—mundic, spar, and spotted with ore. In the 25, west of Caroline's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, very promising, almost solid mundic, showing a small portion of tin; the eastern end is 4 ft. wide, lode producing little tin. The 15 west is a large and kindly lode for tin, and will be wrought at a low tribute. In the 20 cross-cut another lode has been cut, letting out a quantity of water. The tribute department progresses spiritedly, but water is scarce for stamping.

The Ecton Mountain Mining Company has, we understand, been formed, in 1100 shares, of 10*l.* each. The old shareholders take 564 paid-up shares, and the remaining 536 have been subscribed for by a select number of city capitalists. On the day of taking possession, a new lode, 6 feet wide, with good bunches of lead ore, was discovered. This mountain has produced to former adventurers upwards of 1,000,000*l.* sterling clear profit.

A course of rich lead ore has been discovered at the Hennock Mine, in the 80 fm. level, two tons to the fm. The lode is 14 ft. wide, and is beginning to turn out quantities of lead. It is the same lode as the Messrs. Williams are so successful on in the adjoining Exmouth sett.

We have again to notice the request of sundry correspondents (who assure us they are shareholders in the respective mines) that we would alter the price paid upon the undermentioned mines, showing that the following calls have been made, of which we had no prior intelligence:—Molland, 10s.; Wheal Uny, 1*l.*; Great Wheal Alfred, 2*l.* 10s.; and North Buller, 22s. 6d.—making, altogether, 4736*l.*

During the week transactions have taken place in Alfred Consols, West Providence, West Caradon, Devon Great Consols, West Camborne Consols, Merllyn, South Tamar, Wheal Venton, North Tamar, Great Bryn, Galt-y-Maen, St. Aubyn and Grylls, Trevelyan, Warleggan, West Polgooth, Wicklow Copper, Wheal Robins, Calstock United, Wheal Trewane, and Mining Company of Ireland.

In Foreign shares, transactions have taken place in Cobre, Santiago, and St. John del Rey.

The Californian gold mining share market has been comparatively neglected this week, and for the last two or three days prices have shown some little weakness, and the rates of premium have, in most instances, been slightly reduced. The latest quotations are as follows:—Agua Fria, ⅜ to ½ prem.; Nouveau Monde, ⅛ to ⅛ prem.; Golden Mountain, par to ⅛ prem.; Ave Maria, ⅛ to ⅛ dis.; West Mariposa, ¼ to ⅜ dis.; Anglo-Californian, ⅜ to ⅝ prem. Much interest has been excited by the consignment to this side of about 42 tons of Californian auriferous quartz, which has been on view during the week on the premises of Messrs. Davies, of Gracechurch-street. The specimens are of various degrees of richness, picked portions being valued at the rate of 7000*l.* per ton, whilst, for the great bulk of the quartz, it is thought that 100*l.* per ton would be a sufficient estimate. This consignment is of peculiar interest, as it affords an excellent opportunity for learning what description of machinery is best suited for the effectual and most economical extraction of the precious metal, and may give some idea of the degree of success that may eventually attend Californian gold quartz mining. Although greater economy will, doubtless, be effected in the future transmission of gold quartz to this country, the result of the experiments now going on may also serve to decide the question as to whether the gold ought to be extracted in California or in England, where the mechanical and scientific means are so much greater.

Monday next has been fixed on as settling day for the shares of the English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, which are quoted ⅝ to ¾ premium.

British Australian Gold Company's shares are worth ⅛ to ¼ premium.

The Linares Mining Company have received advices from Mr. Henry. Thomas to the 20th Dec. Buena Ventura winze, sinking below the 45, in advance of the end, is worth 4 tons of ore per fm. The stopes east in the 55 are worth 3 tons per fm. The tribute pitches are looking well, and the labourers breaking a considerable quantity of ore.—Lead weighed in, 57 tons 6 cwts.: total in stock, 306 tons 14 cwts. Pig-lead smelted, 24 tons 2 cwts.: total in stock, 569 tons.

At Swansea, the arrivals include—from Rivadesella, 160 tons of copper ore; from Cuba, about 500 tons of ore.

HULL, THURSDAY.—Our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) state that the chief feature of the week is an increased demand for the shares in South Tamar and Merllyn. St. Aubyn and Grylls remain prominently firm, sellers being very shy of parting with this stock. A few of the heavier shares would find buyers, and they think they notice a disposition to embark more freely in the non-dividend paying mines.

THE SCOTCH IRON TRADE.

December, 1850, closed with rather favourable prospects, and January found the market firm, with the price of pig-iron 44s.; expectations of further improvement gradually gave place to lower prices, which, by the latter end of March, had receded to 40s. for mixed numbers and 40s. 6d. No. 1; these rates continued, with little variation, till 1st August. From that date, the value oscillated between 39s. 6d. and 38s., mixed numbers, till Nov., when, under speculative influence and operations, the price advanced to 40s. and 40s. 6d. Immediately on this point being attained, some additional commercial irregularities occurred, which, combined with the subsequent state of political affairs in France, have since depreciated the value of this article to 37s. cash for mixed Nos., makers' warrants, free on board; and outside sales have been reported on terms even less satisfactory. This is the nearest approach made to the unparalleled depression prices of 1842-3,—when best brands of pig-iron were sold at 35s. and 36s. cash, free on board. The average price of 1851 is 40s. against 44s. 4d. in 1850. The extreme figures it touched these years are 44s. and 37s., and 50s. and 41s., respectively.

The peculiar aspect which has for several years distinguished the Scotch pig-iron trade cannot fail to recall particular attention to the features which it now discloses, nor will a due consideration of these escape the conclusion that, however much and long the course of any trade may be disarranged by speculation and fictitious credit, the principle of demand and supply will successfully assert its predominance over combination (in the present case admittedly wide), attempting to control and act independently of it. This is amply demonstrated in the late disastrous consequences to parties connected with speculations in pig-iron, as well as in the low scale of value this article now bears as a marketable commodity.

The stock at the various depôts in England barely reaches an average, and there appears no reason to doubt the universal belief that it is remarkably low throughout foreign markets. In this locality there is, however, a considerable increase over 1850; and when we reflect on the additional production of 1851, it is a matter of surprise that the actual stock is so little augmented. As showing the rapidly increasing rate of consumption, I need only refer to the smallness of the transmarine stock, and glance at the enormous extent of exports of this staple in 1851—452,788 tons, against 324,699 tons in 1850. This cannot be viewed otherwise than gratifying, and we must place to the same account the absorption of the larger proportion (fully one-half) of 145,000 tons increase of production in 1851. For this circumstance we are not a little indebted to our home and local consumption. This item would be injuriously affected by any important advance on the price of the raw material, for already the point has been mooted that our maximum of foundry consumption has been reached. However this may be, we cannot overlook the fact of the discovery of immense fields of ironstone, and the erection, in other parts of the kingdom, of new works for reducing this ore. This may possibly affect Scotch pig-iron, by supplying districts hitherto dependant on Scotland; nor will the American presidential message (recommending an increase of import duty on foreign iron) be without some influence on the trade, whatever the ultimate result may be; and, till the European continent presents omens more peaceful and prosperous than are just now visible, the trade here need not expect any impetus by increased demand from that quarter. In fine, if no decided increase of demand is destined to be experienced in 1852, neither is it to be expected that the production will be much (if at all) increased; and, if we have no important advance in the price, that we have, at all events, arrived at a point beneath which it is difficult to understand where the trade could succeed in finding a standing position. Bar-iron has been remarkably steady, having varied only 5s. per ton throughout the whole year, and the market now closing, without animation, at 5*l.* 5s., ordinary brands.—HU. FERGUSON: *Glasgow, Dec.* 31.

PIG-IRON WORKS. FURNACES, 31st DEC., 1851.

	In Blast.	*Out.*	*Total.*
Gartsherrie	16	—	16
Dundyvan	7	2	9
Clyde	3	4	7
Govan	4	2	6
Calder	5	3	8
Langloan	6	—	6
Carnbroe	4	2	6
Glengarnock	9	—	9
Summerlee	6	—	6
Monkland	9	—	9
Coltness	6	—	6
Omoa	4	—	4
Shotts	3	1	4
Castlehill	2	1	3
Blair	2	3	5
Muirkirk	2	1	3
Garscube	—	2	2
Carron	2	1	3
Devon	2	—	2
Forth	5	1	6
Kinniel	3	1	4
Lugar	3	1	4
Eglinton	4	1	5
Lochgelly	1	1	2
Dalmellington	3	—	3
Portland	2	1	3
Nithsdale	—	3	3
Total	114	30	144

PRODUCTION AND STOCK.

Stock on hand 31st December, 1850	Tons 275,000
Stock this date in stores	Tons 136,800
Stock this date in makers' hands	213,200=350,000
Increase in 1851	75,000

Furnaces in blast	Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Dec.
1848	85	85	93	101	1 3
1849	104	108	110	112	113
1850	116	110	75	92	105
1851	105	113	112	113	114

Production in 1851	Tons 775,000
Add stock 31st December, 1850	275,000 = 1,500,000
Shipments as above	Tons 452,788
Stock this date	350,000
Consumed for malleable iron, local and inland foundry purposes in 1851	247,242 = 1,050,000
Stock at Runcorn, Fleetwood, and other depôts, represented at 300,000 to 35,00 ?	

Malleable iron produced in Scotland in 1845, 35,000 tons; 1846, 45,000 tons; 1847, 60,000; 1848, 90,000 tons; 1849, 90,000 tons; 1850, 78,000 tons; and in 1851, 90,000 tons.

MINING ENTERPRISE—ITS PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS.

WHEAL TRESCOLL, *alias* the "Model Mine" (tin), is situate in Lanivet, Cornwall. It is about four miles from Bodmin, and was put to work in July, 1847. The low grounds had been from time immemorial streamed for tin, there being 16 or 17 branches running through the estate in a decomposed granite stratum. Mr. J. Webb, mining engineer, gave in his estimate that with a capital of 4000*l.*, a 40-inch cylinder engine complete, with 24 heads steam stamps (capable of taking double that number if required) could be erected, and shafts sunk to a 20 fathom level; that at a monthly cost afterwards of 500*l.* per month 900*l.* worth of the finest quality tin could be raised, thus realising a profit of 400*l.* a month to the adventurers, the mine holding out a prospect superior to even the Rocks or Beam Tin Mines, which had yielded enormous profits. Mr. Webb, in his report of January 3, 1849, states that he had "cut the B lode very rich, yielding 1 ton of tin per fathom, in very fair ground; from this we may expect a large deposit of tin." The concern at this time was in 550 shares, 4*l.* each, and were at 50 per cent. premium in the market. The next report represented the B lode worth 100*l.* per fathom, and that they should raise tin enough to pay cost; they, however, made a call of 1*l.* per share followed by another of 1*l.* in February, 1*l.* in March—making 7*l.*, and the price quoted for them in the market 20*l.*; up to which period we find no records of any sale of tin, the mine being then managed by a committee. In May, unfortunately, the boiler burst, killing one man. A 2*l.* call was made in June, the shares still fetching 15*l.* They put the 50-inch cylinder engine, to work on the 5th July, and forked the water in 30 hours, the report concluding in these significant words, "we expect to be in the list of dividend-paying mines in the course of a month or two." In August they erected a 48-feet wheel for the purpose of crushing the ore, confident, they said, that the mine would make large profits. A parcel of good quality tin was then disposed of, but we know neither quantity or price. August 25 report says, "I think there is no doubt we shall make a large profit next month: we have in three days taken from this course of tin 100*l.* worth, and dressed it for market—in fact, we have good tin ground all through, and have a rich mine in sight." The following week they sold 3 tons 4 cwts., at 56*l.* per ton, expecting a larger sampling the month after. They next report selling it at a good price, but state not the quantity, adding "when the large wheel goes to work we shall be able to return sufficient tin to make large profits." In October came a call of 1*l.* 10s. per share, making 10*l.* 10s., and the market price of shares stood 20*l.* In December the report states "a course of tin 2 ft. big, nearly solid—we hope to make a profit this month. We are cutting plat in the 20 preparatory to driving those levels. We shall soon get the large stamps to work, after which we shall make regular profits." On the 9th Feb., 1850, the agent reports, "we have a rich tin mine, and am certain we shall be in the list of dividend-paying mines before Midsummer." A fortnight after this the bottom end was reported worth 30*l.* per fathom, driving at 35s., with "every prospect of paying a dividend at the Midsummer meeting." On the 16th March, 1850, they seem more burthened with water, and levels requiring timber to keep them open, than with an overflow of tin or chance of dividend, for we find them doubling the number of shares (a very significant indication), constituting them into 1100, at 6*l.* 5s. each, equal to a 2*l.* additional call upon the old shares, and yet they still maintained a premium in the market. On the 11th May the report says, "we have the finest course of tin sinking on south B lode from the 10 to the 20 that was ever seen in this part of the county; the Old Beam miners say they never saw the like in Beam Mine in her richest." A call of 10s. per share was made in June. On the 13th July the report assures the shareholders that "we shall return a great deal more tin next month than will pay cost; we shall make large profits regularly, as we have a vast quantity of tin ground discovered." On 27th July the B lode was represented worth 40*l.* per fathom, and driving at 38s. per fathom, expecting to sell "10 tons of best quality tin per month, which will leave a large profit—she will shortly stand A 1." On the 7th September it states, "we sold last sampling 4 tons 7 cwts. 2 qrs. black tin, at 60*l.* per ton, 311*l.* 1s." On the 14th Sept., "we hope to cut some of our south lodes soon, we shall then have one of the richest tin mines in the county, and make regular profits, and no doubt pay good dividends in the spring. We shall sell a good parcel of tin this month, and a much larger quantity next. I will challenge any tin mine in the kingdom to show such sales of tin at such a price as we get here." Sold 149*l.* 7s. 1d. of tinstuff the week after. The shares were at 50 per cent. premium at this time, notwithstanding letters of remonstrance hinting at the bad management—in fact, no one can for a moment say but they ought to have been down at least double the depth, exploring the lodes there, instead of playing with them, and every good stone of tin they found in the shallow levels creating new puffing reports for the shareholders, who had been so long previously led to expect dividends. This concern started as the "Model Mine," and to the extent it has been worked we confess it is a model of management and puff. The expositions in our Journal of the 21st September, 1850, would have saved the unfortunate shareholders some thousands of pounds, if parties on the spot had conveyed the proof of fallacies to us at an earlier period. There are other concerns at this time doubtless as flagrantly wrong, and we undertake to expose them, if our readers will supply us with the necessary proof requisite to do so. We have been thus communicative in the present instance, not as marking our sense of the improper doing in this one particular mine, but as a sense of justice due to our mining friends, that a flagrant example should be plainly laid before their notice, in order to create more caution on their side in all their present and future mining undertakings. In this unfortunate mine the liabilities were unregarded, the agent threatened frequently with legal proceedings; he had to receive such materials as the unpaid merchants chose to furnish, the consequence of which was constant breakages; his time being thus occupied, no plans could be properly kept of the underground proceedings—in short, every other irregularity that can be imagined attended this "Model Mine," consequently it is not to be wondered at that the parties in her lost their time and money. They expended 8800*l.*, and all the tin they sold amounted only to 2000*l.* up to Christmas last, when it got into other hands, who divided the shares into 3300, on which they have further expended the sum of 2750*l.*—making a total outlay of 11,550*l.*

[*To be continued in next week's Mining Journal.*]

LEAD ORES.

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS FOXDALE LEAD ORE.

Bidders. *Douglas, Isle of Man, Dec.* 27.	*Amount Bid.*
Walker, Parker, and Co. (purchasers)	£11 2 0
Mather and Co.	10 13 0
Newton, Keates, and Co.	10 18 0
John P. Eyton	10 8 0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	10 10 6
Tamar Smelting Company	9 6 6
Locke, Blackett, and Co.	10 0 0
W. J. Cookson and Co.	10 4 0

Sold at Bagillt, on the 29th December.

Mines.	*Tons.*	*Price p. Ton.*	*Purchasers.*
Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon	22	£ 9 16 0	Mather and Co.
Dyfngwm	6	9 18 0	ditto

Sold at Bagillt, on the 2d of January.

Cairnsmore	45	£10 2 0	Newton, Keates, and Co.

Sold at Aberystwith, on the 29th December.

Bryntail	60	£ 9 5 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.

Sold at the Mine, on the 30th December.

Driggith	18	£11 15 0	Locke, Blackett, & Co.

Sold at the Mine.

Wheal Trelawny	75	£18 18 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Wheal Golden Consols	63	11 17 6	J. T. Treffry.
Callington	39	16 2 6	Tamar Company.
Great Wheal Baddern	28	12 17 6	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
ditto	19	11 11 0	ditto
South Tamar	70	15 18 6	Tamar Smelting Co.

LINARES MINING ASSOCIATION.

Sales of Lead Ores from the 1st October to 20th December.

	Tons.	Price per Ton.	Amount.
In England	56	£11 1 6	£ 620 4 0
At Linares	275	5 5 0	1343 15 0
Pig-lead in England	110 8 c.	17 5 0	1994 6 0
Total amount			£3868 5s.

COPPER ORES.

*** The Cornish post not having arrived at our usual time of going to press, we are compelled to publish without the Ticketing Paper, and other matters received by that source. We are, of course, unable to account for the vexatious delay, but trust it is not occasioned by any accident.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

With the commencement of the New Year, we are anxious to avail ourselves of the several suggestions put forward by subscribers, in amending such parts of the Journal as may appear to require alteration; but we must not forget the old fable of "the Man, his Son, and his Ass," for too frequent is it that in the endeavour to please "One and All" none are satisfied, while the result is "Love's Labour Lost." It will be found that some variation has again been made in our Share List, as will be the case with our Mining Reports, which, however far from perfect, will, we should hope, afford sufficient evidence that we are anxious to render our columns as perfect as possible. With the commencement of the year we cordially thank our patrons; and trust, with their assistance, to render the present volume one which shall ensure their support, as well as that of all interested in mining enterprise.

Mr. Adam Murray is at Carmarthen and its vicinity for the ensuing week.

NEW SAFETY LAMP.—In consequence of our reference to the lamp recently introduced by M. Elsin, of Belgium, we have had several applications where it is to be obtained. Perhaps the inventor, or some of his friends in this country, will communicate the information.

"Priam" is anxious to learn how Cassandra Anne progresses, and what balance of the 10,000*l.* deposit remains in hand for future outlay?

"J. F." (Newman-street).—The several gold companies have leases granted them by different parties, all more or less connected with Col. Fremont; those who have purchased should have ascertained the validity of the grant before they bought at a premium: no one is to be blamed but themselves. The question has now been mooted, speculation is retarded, and will be so, until a satisfactory solution is arrived at.

"Juno" asks how much per 64th share was originally expended on Boscaswell Downs Tin Mine, St. Just; the dividends on which shares, to end of May, 1849, is stated at 730*l.* each, and the present market value 100*l.* Particulars thereon are solicited.

MANT-Y CAE MINE.—Mr. Hadley having signed his letter, it would be hardly fair to publish the communication of "Observer," more especially as avowing himself not to be a shareholder. Upon our correspondent's next visit to Wales, we dare say he will find machinery erected; and we hope, the mine prospering. We shall then be glad to hear from him.

"J. H."—Both the parties alluded to had furnished the amended particulars prior to the receipt of your communication.

"E. M." (Shrewsbury) would have an equal right to grant to dig and delve in the old as in the new lands, unless precluded by a special clause, or some other custom we are unaware of that may prevail in the locality. Without such a bar, who can prevent him? If in his own glebe, his rights would be still more firmly established.

"S. S." wishes to know whether the rich silver and copper ore at Camborne Consols has been disposed of, and what it realised? The sett is well known to be a very good and extensive one; but without a suitable engine much profit cannot possibly be made.

"C. B." asks whether the Fatwork Tin Mine, St. Enoder, is now working, and to what result?

"P. P." asks why the account days for the Great Consolidated and United Mines were not held at the usual time; and when Wheal Brewer paid the last dividend, and what?

"G. H. C." wishes to know the amount of dividends per share in Phœnix Mine paid since March last, and the total per share up to this period; also St. Ives Consols.

*** We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

The Cost-Book System.

Having repeated applications for particulars respecting the Cost-book System, we have reprinted, as a pamphlet, the paper descriptive of its principles and practice, which appeared in the *Mining Journal*. Copies can be procured through any bookseller or newsman, or at our office, price 6d.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

TO THE EDITOR,
Mining Journal Office,
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

And Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietor.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JANUARY 3, 1852.

THE MINING JOURNAL is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

We this day present our readers with our customary quarterly statement of the weekly sales of copper ores in Cornwall, bringing it down to the close of the year, and adding the usual comparison of the results, with those of the previous quarters of the year:—

ACCOUNT OF THE SALES OF COPPER ORES IN CORNWALL,
IN THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1851.

Date of Sale.	Average Stand.	Average Produce.	Average Price.	Quantity of Ore.	Computed Quantity of fine Copper.	Amount of Sales.	Value of Ore to produce 1 ton of Copper.
1851.	£ s. d.	p. cent.	£ s. d.	21 cwts.	Tons cwts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
October 2	103 2 0	7¼	4 14 6	4367	317 5	20,700 11 0	65 5 0
,, 9	102 0 0	7¼	4 18 0	3095	227 12	14,896 2 6	65 9 0
,, 23	98 12 0	9¼	6 7 0	3546	327 16	22,587 3 6	68 18 1
,, 30	100 12 0	7¼	4 16 0	2271	163 4	10,998 11 6	67 7 10
November 6 ..	105 4 0	7¼	4 17 6	3317	240 17	16,921 2 0	67 7 0
,, 13 ..	103 13 0	7¼	5 6 0	2941	228 14	15,620 8 6	68 6 0
,, 20 ..	99 7 0	8¼	5 16 6	2828	243 9	16,413 3 6	67 8 5
,, 27 ..	104 4 0	7¾	5 3 0	2999	226 16	15,390 19 0	67 17 3
December 4 ..	107 18 0	7¼	4 18 6	3853	272 5	18,793 11 6	69 0 7
,, 11 ..	105 9 0	7¾	5 8 0	2895	224 3	15,676 13 0	69 18 9
,, 18 ..	100 16 0	8¼	5 15 0	3317	280 16	19,182 0 0	68 6 3
,, 24 ..	107 18 0	6¼	4 13 6	2002	138 16	9,470 16 6	68 4 8
Totals & averages for the quarter ending Dec. 31..	103 8 4	7·740	5 4 11	37,361	2891 13	195,951 2 6	67 15 3
Ditto quarter ending 30th Sept., 1851..	98 5 5	8·048	5 5 11	36,457	2933 12	193,066 10 6	65 16 3
Ditto quarter ending 30th June, 1851..	100 15 1	7·769	5 1 7	39,702	3084 11	201,655 14 0	65 7 6
Ditto quarter ending 31st March, 1851	—	7·859	5 4 4	36,860	2897 4	192,274 11 6	66 7 3
Ditto for year ending 31st Dec., 1851..	—	7·851	5 4 1	150,380	11807 0	782,947 18 6	66 6 3
Av. quarterly quantities & amounts for the last year	—	—	—	37,597	2951 15	195,736 19 7	—
Annual ave. for 19 years from June, 1832 to 1851	—	7·836	5 14 8	147,631	11569 0	846,257 0 0	73 3 0

There is no great scope for comment upon this table. Upon the whole, however, it may be regarded as rather favourable to the miner; since, with a produce below that of any of the other three quarters of the year, and, necessarily, below the general average for the year, the average price of the ores for the quarter is a trifle above that for the year. The real nature and extent of this improvement best shows itself in that true standard of value—the price paid by the smelter for the ore calculated to produce a ton of copper. That price, for the quarter just terminated, is 67*l.* 15s. 3d., against 65*l.* 16s. 3d. for the Michaelmas quarter, and 66*l.* 6s. 3d. the general price for the year; showing an improvement of 1*l.* 19s. per ton of copper over the preceding quarter; and 1*l.* 9s. over the year's average.

We have, on two former occasions, made a remark as to the probability, or otherwise, of the recent large addition to the number of mines brought to public notice, affording a proportionate increase to the amount of ticketing sales. Considering some of those undertakings, as regards computed beneficial results, almost as much in *nubibus* as in *terra*, we may still hope, with respect to others, that, when our mining friends have had sufficient time to "sink, dam, and blast" their undertakings, that course may show itself in something "at grass," likely to add to quantities in future sales, with corresponding benefits. We need not assure the readers of the MINING JOURNAL, that such is our earnest wish.

We now proceed to discuss the 79th and 80th sections of the 8th and 9th VIC., c. 20. The 79th section is a continuation of its preceding, the 78th section; it provides that, if before the expiration of such 30 days, mentioned in the notice, the railway company does not state its willingness to treat with the owner, &c., of the mines, he may work the mines, or any part thereof, for which the railway company shall not have agreed to pay compensation; so that the same be done in a manner *proper* and *necessary* for the beneficial working thereof, and according to the *usual* manner of working such mines in the district where the same shall be situate. The same section also provides that, if any damage, or obstruction, be occasioned to the railway, or works, by the improper working of such mines, such damage, or obstruction, shall be forthwith repaired or removed, as the case may require, and such damage made good by the owner, &c., of the mines at his own expense; and also that, if such repair, or removal, be not *forthwith* done, or if the railway company shall so think fit, without waiting for the same to be done by such owner, &c., such company may execute the same and recover from such owner, &c., the expense occasioned thereby by action in any of the superior courts.

Section 79.—If before the expiration of such 30 days the company do not state their willingness to treat with such owner, lessee, or occupier for the payment of such compensation, it shall be lawful for him to work the said mines, or any part thereof, for which the company shall not have agreed to pay compensation, so that the same be done in a manner proper and necessary for the beneficial working thereof, and according to the usual manner of working such mines in the district where the same shall be situate; and if any damage, or obstruction, be occasioned to the railway or works, by improper working of such mines, the same shall be forthwith repaired or removed, as the case may require, and such damage made good by the owner, lessee, or occupier of such mines, or minerals at his own expense; and if such repair, or removal, be not forthwith done, or if the company shall so think fit, without waiting for the same to be done by such owner, lessee, or occupier, it shall be lawful for the company to execute the same, and recover from such owner, lessee, or occupier the expense occasioned thereby, by action in any of the superior courts.

We may here remark, that the legal value of the word "*forthwith*," mentioned in the above section, has been decided in the courts at Westminster to mean a "*reasonable time*;" and that it is not to receive so strict a construction as the word "*immediately*"—or, in other words, it does not mean that the mineowner is to perform or do instantly *all* that is required, but that he is to set about its performance directly, and do at once all that can be done; REX *v.* the Ouze Bank Commissioners, 3 A and E, 550.

The 80th section makes provision for mining communications when the mines are intersected by a railway; thus, if the working of any mines under a railway or its works, or within the distances mentioned in the section be prevented by the railway company, by reason of apprehended injury to the railway, the owner, &c., of the mines, *if* they extend so as to lie on both sides of the railway, may cut and make so many and such airways, headways, gateways, or water levels through the mine, measures, or strata—the working whereof shall be so prevented as may be requisite to enable him, &c., to ventilate, drain, and work his mines, provided that no such airway, headway, gateway, or water level shall be of greater dimensions, or section, than the prescribed dimensions and sections; and where no dimensions shall be described, not greater than 8 ft. wide and 8 ft. high. It is also provided, that no such airway, &c., shall be cut, or made upon any part of the railway or works, or so as to injure the same, or to impede the passage thereof.

Section 80.—If the working of any such mines under the railway or works, or within the above-mentioned distance therefrom be prevented as aforesaid by reason of apprehended injury to the railway, it shall be lawful for the respective owners, lessees, and occupiers of such mines, and whose mines shall extend so as to lie on both sides of the railway, to cut and make such, and so many airways, headways, gateways, or water levels through the mines, measures, or strata, the working whereof shall be so prevented, as may be requisite to enable them to ventilate, drain, and work their said mines; but no such airway, headway, gateway, or water level shall be of greater dimensions, or sections, than the prescribed dimensions and sections, and where no dimensions shall be described not greater than 8 ft. wide and 8 ft. high; nor shall the same be cut, or made, upon any part of the railway, or works, or so as to injure the same, or impede the passage thereof.

Our readers will perceive that the above 79th and 80th sections are almost identical in language with the 23d and 24th of the 10th and 11th VIC., c. 17 (discussed in our Journal from the 14th Nov.), which concerned mines in their relation with the formation of waterworks companies. The observations which we then made upon those sections will be also applicable to these—the subjects of our present remarks.

In the year 1851, notwithstanding the "Inspection of Mines and Collieries," there was recorded in our columns the number of 494 localites where accidents in mines and collieries had taken place. In this number no less than 682 had met their death, while 246 had been more or less seriously injured, making the total of deaths and injuries 928. The deaths were from the following causes:—Explosion, 309; fall of roof, 157; fall in shaft, 103; machinery, 30; and accidents not specified, 83: while the injuries were—explosion, 149; fall of roof, 37; fall in shaft, 21; machinery, 16; and accidents not specified, 23. The smallest number sacrificed were in the months of February and April, when they were 33 deaths; the largest in March and December, when they were respectively 106 and 107. Taking the average, it would seem that each month there is within a fraction of 57 men killed and 23 injured, and this even though the miner has received the inspection enactment. On referring to the accounts compiled for 1850, we find that the number of localities was 464, being 30 less than in the past year—deaths, 632, being 50 less; injuries, 273, being 27 more than in the past year: total of deaths and injuries, 928, being 905 in 1850, consequently 22 less, and these are the fruits we have received from Sir GEORGE GREY's incompetent enactment. Long previous to its introduction, in common with others, we had practically studied the question, had pointed out its difficulties, and the means to avert, in a great measure, if not remedy, the crying evil. Several of the most talented and practical men of the country were examined, whose evidence will be found in the ponderous blue-book which was published on that occasion. Notwithstanding all this information, we find that, far from averting the evil, the numbers have in every way increased.

We shall not take up the time of our readers by again expressing our opinion as to what course should be pursued; our cry has been, more inspectors and sub-inspectors; competent men will be found to take those situations; and though they may not be sufficient prizes to tempt the smaller fry of the "family cliques," did they possess sufficient brains to undertake these difficult and responsible duties, it behoves all who are interested, whether as owners, viewers, or miners, to take some step to arrest this frightful work of death, which is daily making such fearful havoc in their ranks; desolating and destroying whole districts, and entailing on the survivors wretchedness, mourning, pauperism, and crime. The Legislature must be petitioned, and a better and more comprehensive measure obtained from the Whigs, should their tenure of office last till the Session commences. Our best energies shall be given to the cause, nor will we abate until the just wants of the miner are redressed by a law which will afford him greater security for life and limb. Within the last 10 days, it must be in the recollection of our readers, two dreadful explosions have taken place; the one at the mines of Mr. HALIBURTON, at Ince, near Wigan, where 13 persons were killed. From the evidence of Mr. DICKINSON, the Government-Inspector, it appears, that some days after the explosion he went down the pit to examine into the cause of the accident; he attributes the disaster to the old drifts, which are liable to accumulate gas, not being examined that morning. Acting upon this, the jury found a verdict to the effect that death resulted from natural causes, and here the matter drops.

At the Warren Vale Colliery, near Rawmarsh, the number of victims immolated were to the number of 50. From what we gather, we should imagine that this arose from the fall of the roof. On reading the evidence, notwithstanding the assertions of one of the proprietors, it appears to us that this colliery was very carelessly and loosely managed. From the evidence of Mr. MORTON, the Government Inspector for this district, it appears that on Monday last he examined the colliery after the explosion, with Mr. BENJAMIN BIRAM, of Wentworth; Mr. T. D. JEFFCOCK, of Sheffield; Mr. LOCKE, of Snapethorpe; and Mr. DAY, of Durham, who all agreed with the inspector as to the cause of the accident, and substantially corroborated the suggestions which he had thrown out for a better ventilation of the pit. In the course of the inquest, one of the jurors inquired if the inspector had power to visit all the coal-pits in his district? The coroner made the remark that Mr. MORTON had from 2000 to 3000 coal-pits in his district, which consisted of the counties of York, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Warwick. He saw, likewise, the necessity of communicating with Government, with a view to the appointment of additional inspectors, in order that there might be an occasional anticipatory examination of mines, without which it would be impossible to prevent these calamitous accidents. This has been the constant idea we have always taken of the subject; and now that the local authorities have spoken, and the Government has been shamed by its own inspectors, probably some change may take place, but it will, we presume, be only an echo of its inefficient predecessor.

We think that one of the first proceedings of the forthcoming Session of Parliament should be to investigate the practical working of "The Joint-stock Registration Act," with the view of passing "an Act to amend an Act." We know of no legislative enactment of the last few years that has given rise to so much disappointment, and caused so much individual loss, as the Act referred to. That the object of the Legislature was laudable, we have no doubt. That the Legislature failed (as it too often has) in accomplishing its object, we also have no doubt. Scarce had the practical effect of the working of the Joint-stock Registration Act made its appearance, than the Legislature set about to remedy the evils it engendered. As in all cases of imperfect or incomplete laws, it was found to have increased the evil it was intended to have checked; but instead of investigating the cause of the disease, and applying a remedy, it passed an Act for the interment of the defunct offsprings of its own parentage, in the shape of a "Winding-up Act," and left unprovided a remedy; the consequence of which has been, that the mortality has been so great as to leave an impression that the whole family are diseased. We would require no better evidence to convince our legislators that something should be done, than to witness the "coroner's inquest," held at the Masters' Office, on one of these defunct offsprings of the Joint-stock Registration Act. No one can be found to own it—all deny the "soft impeachment;" and "no child of mine" seems to be the universal game played in the Masters' Office, until the fact is proved of having contributed to its support in the shape of calls, when the brand of paternity is at once applied, with all its concomitant disagreeableness. What a sad contrast this to the scene of ushering into existence this unhappy offspring. Then all went merrily as a marriage feast. Not a whisper was heard as to its legitimacy. With the announcement of its birth came, also sanctioned by an Act of Parliament, a certificate that it had been "provisionally registered," and the unwary public rushed to become sponsor to so promising a child, lured by the announcement that "no responsibility" would ensue; and they were "blessed in thus believing," until the law, like Shylock, demanded "his pound of flesh," and then, and not till then, the consequences became apparent of the responsibility thus incurred; and all the ingenuity of our learned civilians could not discover a "saving clause," like Portia; and "thyself shall see the act," is all the consolation that our bankrupt merchant (the public) obtains.

We think the Legislature was wrong when it sanctioned the Winding-up Act. We think that it should have investigated the cause which led to the necessity of passing such a measure, and applied a remedy for that cause, instead of one for the "effect;" and we are of opinion that so long as such facilities as at present exist for obtaining the registration of companies under the Joint-stock Act, with the present liabilities of shareholders, which few, if any, of the parties becoming shareholders are aware of until too late, so long will a premium be held out for the organisation of a class of companies it was the object and intention of the Legislature, when passing the Joint-stock Companies' Act, to have put a stop to. We purpose, in a future article, to go more fully into this question, feeling as we do that it is one affecting not only individuals, but the community at large.

If, at the commencement of the bygone year, some of the more timid were apprehensive that the influx of gold from California would tend to derange commercial affairs, and render an alteration in the currency necessary, how much more now have they not reason to still cherish those fears? Not only has an extensive organisation taken place to further and systematically develope the riches of California, but gold fields as extensive as those have been discovered in our colonies; and by this time there can be no doubt that a great quantity is raised, and ready for shipment to the mother country. However sceptical people may be in considering that numbers of accounts received from the colony are overdrawn and exaggerated, yet no one has denied the existence of that which has been so strongly affirmed both by private individuals and the reports of the Government officers.

The discovery of gold in Australia is the most important fact that has occurred in its history since its first settlement to the present time: the labours of the colonist have ample room to work in prosecuting the industrial and agricultural resources of the vast continent which he has selected as his new home; it, therefore, follows that, for mining purposes, little of the colonial capital is available, it being absorbed in interests which require but a small outlay and give a quick return; it must, therefore, be drawn from the mother country, for which intent several English companies have been formed. The first in the field was the Australian Auriferous Ore Reduction and Gold Mining Company, which has been followed by some others, though there is yet ample room for the formation of others. This company has the two-fold advantage, that it not only is a mining company, but, as its name imports, combines the process of reduction: this, together with the security afforded to life and property under British law, has tended in a great measure to inspire confidence in the successful issue of the undertaking. The shares have not yet been allotted; and, judging from the short time allowed for further applications, we should imagine that the lists are nearly full. On January 12th the lists will be closed; as soon as possible afterwards the shares will be allotted, and operations will commence forthwith. A competent mining manager will be selected, together with an efficient staff, so that no delay may arise. We shall watch with considerable attention the progress of the company, for upon its success will depend the fate of similar speculations. As it was first in the field, we trust it will not be the last to reap the reward.

We are requested by Mr. MURCHISON to state, that he has received seven reports from the working miners at Wheal Crebor, all of which do the writers much credit, and no time will be lost, consistent with a due consideration of their respective merits, in awarding the prizes to the successful competitors. We may add to this, that at the general meeting of adventurers, held yesterday, the chairman, after introducing the subject of the prizes offered to the underground men employed on the Crebor Mine by J. H. MURCHISON, for the most feasible and practical reports upon the same, moved, and it was resolved unanimously, "That this meeting is desirous of expressing its high sense of the laudable efforts made by Mr. MURCHISON for advancing the position and interest of the working miner generally, and especially those employed at the Crebor Mine; and this meeting considers that the thanks of the company are due to that gentleman for having selected this undertaking for the reports."

The *Arctic* arrived yesterday, bringing 75,000*l.* from New York; there has been no news of commercial importance. Dates from California, a fortnight later, *via* Nicaragua, and several days in anticipation of the regular mails, had been received. The rains had at length commenced, and increased returns of gold were expected forthwith from the large quantities of earth that had been heaped up in anticipation during the dry season. Nothing further had transpired regarding the movement to the Sandwich Islands, except that an additional company of Californians, who were preparing to leave, had postponed their departure. From Oregon a party had set off for Queen Charlotte's Island, in search for the gold which has lately been reported as in existence there.

STATISTICS OF COPPER, LEAD, AND TIN.

The sale of Foreign, Welsh, and Irish copper ores at Swansea during the quarter ending 1851, amounted to 7359 tons, realising the sum of 99,708*l.* 15s., being a decrease, as compared with the quarter ended Sept. 30, of 3707 tons, and in money 35,667*l.* 14s. 6d., but an increase in the average price of 1*l.* 6s. 2d. per ton. As compared with the corresponding quarter of 1850, the decrease is 1784 tons, and 14,296*l.* 12s. 6d., with an increase in the average price of 1*l.* 1s. 6d. per ton. The returns for 1850 and 1851 show a great falling off in the supplies during the latter year, the quantities being as follows:—

	Tons of ore.	Amount.	Average price.
1850	41,713	£549,276 14 6	£13 3 4
1851	39,838	492,422 19 6	12 7 3
Decrease	1,875	£ 56,853 15 0	£ 0 16 1

The comparative quarterly returns are as follows:—

Quar. ending	Ore (21 cwts).	Amount.	Av. price.
Dec. 31, 1851	*Tons* 7,359	£ 99,708 15 0	£13 10 10
Sept. 30, 1851	11,066	135,376 9 6	12 4 8
Decrease	3,707	£ 35,667 14 6	Inc... £ 1 6 2

Quar. ending	Ore (21 cwts).	Amount.	Av. price.
Dec. 31, 1851	*Tons* 7,359	£ 99,708 15 0	£13 10 10
Dec. 31, 1850	9,143	114,005 7 6	£12 9 4
Decrease	1,784	£ 14,296 12 6	Inc... £ 1 1 6

These returns show that our importation of copper ores have been less during the past than for many years, and may, in a great measure, be accounted for by the establishment of smelting-works in South Australia—thus precluding, to a great extent, the necessity of exporting the ores of that colony to England. As a case in point, we may just notice that in the quarter ended the 30th June, 1849, the sales by ticketing at Swansea amounted to 14,925 tons, realising 206,206*l.* 8s. 6d., and an average price of 13*l.* 16s. 4d.; they now do not amount to one-half the tonnage or money: 4294 tons were then from South Australia, selling for 89,154*l.* 14s. 6d. being an average price of 20*l.* 18s. 6d.—now only 679 tons, at a value of 18,908*l.* 2s. 6d. The ore from the copper mines of the Cobre Company also amounted to 6096 tons, and obtained a return of 72,494*l.* 11s. 6d., being an average price of 11*l.* 17s. 10d. per ton; they have fallen off to 2390 tons, realising 38,629*l.* 16s. 6d., and average price 16*l.* 3s. 3d. per ton.

The above-mentioned quantities of copper ores sold at the Swansea ticketings were made up as follows:—

	Tons.	Amount.	Av. Price.
Foreign	4503	£78,490 12 6	£17 8 7
Irish	2632	20,303 11 0	7 14 3
Welsh	49	460 6 6	9 7 9
Slags	175	454 5 0	2 11 11
Total	7359	£99,708 15 0	£13 10 11

The Foreign ores were from the following localities:—

	Tons of ore.	Amount.	Av. price.
Cobre	2390	£38,629 16 6	£15 3 3
Cuba	583	8,004 16 0	13 14 7
Santiago	478	6,517 9 6	13 12 9
Spanish	88	2,634 5 0	29 16 8
Havanah	161	1,930 4 0	11 19 11
New Zealand	58	729 5 6	12 11 5
Chili	3	27 15 0	9 5 0
Kapunda	442	12,292 11 6	27 16 2
Burra Burra	190	4,959 18 0	31 7 4
Tungkillo	47	655 13 0	13 19 0
Sydney	61	1,093 8 6	17 18 5
Bathurst	2	15 10 0	15 10 0
Total	4503	£78,490 12 6	£17 8 7

The Irish were as follows:—

	Tons of ore.	Amount.	Av. price.
Berehaven	1779	£14,436 12 0	£ 8 2 4
Knockmahon	770	5,162 9 0	6 14 1
Lackamore	39	234 9 6	6 10 6
Cronebane	5	152 12 6	30 10 6
Tigrony	5	151 7 6	30 5 6
Ballymurtagh	33	130 7 0	3 19 0
Molony	1	15 13 6	15 13 6
Total	2632	£20,383 11 0	£7 14 3

And the slags and Welsh as follows:—

	Tons.	Amount.	Av. price.
Dudley Slag	137	£331 6 6	£2 8 4
Waterloo Slag	38	122 18 6	3 4 9
Gyfron	22	281 9 0	12 15 10
Dylife	27	178 17 6	6 12 6
Total	224	£914 11 6	£4 1 7

The said ores having been purchased by the undermentioned smelting companies:—

	Tons.	Amount.
English Copper Company	1154	£14,014 5 2
Freeman and Co.	346	3,066 6 8
P. Grenfell and Son	959	10,338 8 0
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	655	11,554 12 6
Vivian and Sons	1210	16,797 4 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	1430	18,132 5 10
Mines Royal Company	603	8,045 7 10
Schneider and Co.	328	7,454 8 7
Low's Patent Copper Company	181	1,649 15 0
F. Bankart	341	5,846 4 6
British and Foreign	153	2,809 16 11
Total	7359	£99,708 15 0

PRODUCE OF THE PRINCIPAL COPPER MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE, FOR THE QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1851.

Mines.	Ticketings.	Tons.	Amount.
Devon Great Consols	3	4797	£27,709 8 6
Carn Brea	3	1807	10,109 2 6
Wheal Buller	3	1927	9,964 0 6
Wheal Basset	3	1497	9,928 4 0
Par Consols	6	1508	9,851 4 0
West Caradon	3	1171	9,240 4 0
United Mines	3	1983	9,205 16 6
Tincroft	3	1926	7,694 12 6
Wheal Seton	3	1504	7,167 3 6
Fowey Consols	6	1156	6,661 9 6
Alfred Consols	3	793	5,786 2 0
Tywarnhayle	3	1539	5,198 19 6
South Caradon	3	731	5,145 18 6
South Wheal Frances	3	603	4,544 19 0
Consolidated Mines	2	894	4,477 16 6
North Roskear	3	681	4,376 5 6
North Pool	3	1409	4,354 8 6
Wheal Friendship	3	635	4,093 4 6
Phœnix Mines	2	391	3,961 16 6
South Wheal Tolgus	3	561	3,754 17 0
Condurrow	2	555	2,828 14 0
East Wheal Crofty	2	594	2,788 6 0
Camborne Vean	2	706	2,564 2 6
Treviskey	1	393	2,440 8 6
Bedford United	3	429	2,265 11 0
Marke Valley	2	612	2,085 13 6
Holmbush	2	408	2,002 4 0
Perran St. George	1	555	1,973 14 0
West Wheal Treasury	2	332	1,872 12 6
East Pool	2	553	1,815 1 6
Treavean	2	534	1,617 11 0
Levant	3	286	1,555 1 6
Treleigh Consols	3	284	1,473 8 0
Wheal Agar	3	189	1,206 3 6
Dolcoath	2	226	1,041 2 9
West Wheal Seton	3	182	990 12 6
Wheal Comfort	2	485	785 17 6
Hingston Down	1	100	735 0 0
West Jewel	2	106	635 8 0
West Wheal Providence	1	52	552 9 0
Halamanning and Croft Gothal	1	123	552 6 6
West Fowey Consols	2	107	523 9 6
Poldice	1	96	407 17 0
Gonamena	1	51	372 6 0
Wheal Unity Consols	1	92	356 19 0
East Wheal Rose	1	51	350 12 6
Botallack	1	60	349 10 0
Crane and Bejawas	1	50	325 0 0
Wheal Tremayne	1	81	303 16 0
East Wheal Leisure	1	95	299 2 0
Wheal Arthur	1	53	286 4 0
Pendarves Consols	2	80	280 0 0
Wheal Clifford	1	47	272 15 0
Wheal Ellen	1	54	243 2 0
Callington	1	47	222 1 6
Trethellan	1	66	219 9 0
Wheal Gorland	2	30	177 7 6
Wheal Henry	1	21	167 8 0
Prideaux Wood	1	40	167 0 0
Carthew Consols	2	45	166 14 0
West Alfred Consols	1	40	155 0 0
West Wheal Towan	1	18	151 4 0
Wheal Trebarvah	1	36	143 11 6
Cook's Kitchen	1	34	130 18 0
Wheal Prosper	2	35	129 5 6
Wheal Maiden	1	18	129 3 0
East Gunnis Lake	1	33	126 4 6
Wheal Busy	1	37	119 6 6
Wellington Mines	2	34	113 17 0
North Downs	1	25	113 15 0
Carrannal	1	37	113 12 6
St. Aubyn and Grylls	1	20	109 10 0
Providence Mines	1	39	108 4 6
Richard's Ore	2	34	105 19 0
Respryn	2	14	105 14 0
Pendarves and St. Aubyn	1	18	105 6 0
Great Wheal Leisure	1	29	104 8 0
Wheal Jewel	1	25	98 12 6
Boscaswell Downs	1	12	95 8 0
Trelyon Consols	1	11	92 8 0
East Tywarnhayle	1	26	91 0 0
Gustavus	1	24	81 12 0
Wheal Harriet	1	11	81 8 0
Wheal Elizabeth	1	20	80 16 0
Wheal Zion	1	51	74 0 6
Polgooth	1	10	72 10 0
Wheal Penhale	1	12	57 12 0
South Crinnis	1	18	52 5 6
Grambler and St. Aubyn	1	17	50 3 0
Wheal Tryphena	1	4	46 16 0
West Trethellan	1	22	42 18 0
Wheal Rosewarne	1	4	40 11 0
British Arsenic Company	1	30	39 0 0
East Godolphin	1	14	36 1 0
Wheal Tehidy	1	9	29 0 6
Wheal Mary	1	7	28 11 0
Treloweth	1	11	28 6 6
Wheal Treasury	1	9	18 9 0
Penberthy Crofts	1	4	18 8 0
Paull's Ore	1	5	18 7 6
Le Min	1	4	18 2 0
South Wheal Speed	1	7	15 8 0
Old Crinnis	1	5	13 15 0
Wheal Virgin	1	4	10 2 0
Godolphin Bridge	1	6	5 8 0
Wheal Towan	1	3	1 10 0
Total		37,361	£195,951 2 6

The undermentioned smelting companies purchased the above copper ores:—

	Tons.	Amount
Mines Royal Company	2130	£ 11,438 19 9
Vivian and Sons	6442	31,181 0 6
Freeman and Company	4420	19,298 2 9
Grenfell and Sons	5389	24,416 11 4
Crown Copper Company	119	1051 7 6
Sims, Willyams, and Company	4599	23,107 9 7
Williams, Foster, and Company	6351	53,301 14 5
John Schneider and Company	2439	14,048 2 1
Mason and Elkington	2758	14,656 10 1
F. Bankart	714	3451 4 6
Total	37,361	£ 195,951 2 6

On comparing the above returns with the previous quarter, there is an increase of 904 tons, amounting to 2835*l.* 1s.; but a decrease in the average price of 1s. 2d. per ton. As contrasted with the corresponding quarter in 1850, there is a deficiency of 1982 tons, amounting to 14,220*l.* 16s.

The quarterly sales in 1851 are as follows:—

	Tons.	Amount.	Av. price.
March 31	36,860	£192,274 11 6	£5 4 4
June 30	39,702	201,655 14 0	5 1 7
Sept. 30	36,457	193,066 10 6	5 6 0
Dec. 31	37,361	195,951 2 6	5 4 0
Total	150,380	£782,947 18 6	£5 4 2

The entire sales for five years, ending 1851, were:—

	Tons.	Amount.	Av. price.
In 1847	155,985	£889,287 0 6	£5 14 0
In 1848	147,701	720,090 17 4	4 17 5
In 1849	146,335	763,614 19 5	5 4 4
In 1850	155,925	840,440 16 0	5 8 5
In 1851	150,380	782,898 7 6	5 4 2

The LEAD and TIN RETURNS will be given in our next.

SEPARATING SILVER FROM OTHER METALS.

[Specification of Alexander Parkes, of Birmingham, for improvements in separating silver from other metals. Date of patent, June 24. Date of enrolment, December 24.]

The invention, as specified by the patentee, consists—first, of certain improvements in the mode of employing zinc for the purpose of separating silver from lead. Secondly, of improvements in separating the silver from the alloy of zinc and other metals thus produced. The patentee states that in the specification of a patent granted to him June 11, 1850, he described the process to be adopted for desilverising lead by means of zinc. Since that period, he has found that for lead which contains a very much smaller per centage of silver than was noticed in that specification, a different proportion of zinc is required, the quantity of which varies according to the quantity of silver in the lead. He states that he has found when lead contains 14 ozs. of silver to the ton, the most suitable proportion is 1 per cent. of zinc; thus, for each ton of lead containing 14 ozs. of silver, he uses 23 lbs. 4 ozs. of zinc; for each ton of lead containing 21 ozs., 33 lbs. 6 ozs. of zinc; and for each ton of lead containing 28 ozs. of silver, 44 lbs. 8 ozs. of zinc. The process is conducted as follows:—The lead, in the state it is received from the smelting-house, is melted in an iron pot, and heated to the temperature of melted zinc; the zinc, in a melted state, is then added, and the whole well mixed; the contents of the pot are then stirred in the usual way with a piece of green wood, to remove any impurities; it is then cooled; the alloy of silver, zinc, &c., rises to the surface, and is removed by means of ladles pierced full of holes. A previous assay of the lead will indicate the right proportion of zinc to be employed; a larger quantity will be found necessary in cases where the lead is very impure. The lead which has thus been desilverised by means of zinc, often retains a small portion of that metal, which has the effect of rendering it brittle: this defect is remedied by the following process:—

The melted lead is run into a reverberatory furnace, and raised to a dull red heat, when the zinc rises to the surface and becomes oxydised; the furnace is then tapped and the lead run into an iron pot, when it is stirred with a piece of green wood, to remove any oxide of lead which may have formed; after which, it is ladled into moulds in the usual way. By this means, 3 tons of lead may be deprived of the zinc it contains in the course of from 2 to 2½ hours; the surface of metal exposed being from 25 to 30 square feet. The oxide of zinc remains in the furnace, whence it may be afterwards removed.

In order to separate the silver from the other portions of the alloy, the patentee proceeds as follows:—The silver is first concentrated by removing as much of the lead as possible, by placing it in an iron pot, the bottom of which is perforated with holes, the top being, at the same time, covered with a tight-fitting lid; heat is then applied, and when the metal is nearly red hot a large quantity of the lead in the alloy will escape, and thus the mass of alloy will become much reduced in size. If care be taken that the heat be not carried to too great a degree, the lead which thus escapes will be found to contain but a very minute quantity of silver. The alloy thus concentrated may next be treated by either of the following methods:—First, the alloy is placed in closed retorts, or muffles, and exposed slowly to a low heat, and continually stirred, by which means the metal is partly oxydised and falls down in fine powder; the heat is then increased, and when all the metals (except silver) in the alloy become completly oxydised, the whole is transferred to tanks containing dilute sulphuric or muriatic acid, which dissolves the oxides, leaving the silver in the metallic state.—Secondly, the alloy is placed in suitable retorts, or distillatory apparatus, formed of Stourbridge clay, or of iron set in clay retorts and lined with powdered bone and charcoal, and by which means the zinc is distilled off in the usual way, after which the back part of the retort is tapped and the residue treated by cupellation, in the way well known.

The patentee states that he does not confine himself to the exact details above given, as these may, under certain circumstances, be varied without interfering with the principle of his invention.

We have had an opportunity of inspecting the list of shareholders in the West Camborne Mining Company, which consist chiefly of gentlemen resident in the West-end. The mine is divided into 5000 shares, of 2*l.* each, and we have no doubt but the required capital will be subscribed in a very short time, as the list includes many highly respectable capitalists.

Original Correspondence.

SURPLUS COPPER.

SIR,—The example given by "A Miner," in your 852d Number (Dec. 20th, 1851), p. 618, is plain enough as to figures, but leaves only to inference the more serious question, where the blame is to lie. If he means that the Swansea assayers bring out less produce than the mining assayers, he may perhaps be aware that there are articles of less importance than copper ore in which the seller's and buyer's assays are apt to differ, though seldom (if ever) at the rate of 16 per cent. (6½ to 7½); and it would be well if such cases were published, with the names and decisions, to show who are to be trusted. Or are we to understand that the sales are made upon *estimate* averages, bearing arbitrary or uncertain proportions to the assays? This would require a still more searching exposure.

It seems fair to the assayers, as well as miners, that this mystery should be brought to daylight. The new Mining School will search it out, if not cleared up before; 16 per cent. would be a heavy discount for two months' cash.—(See last Number, p. 630.) J. PRIDEAUX.

Jan. 1.

SILVER MINING IN SPAIN.

SIR,—Observing an article in your last week's publication under this heading, permit me to correct an error relative to the Guadalcanal Silver Mines, in the province of Estramadura, therein alluded to.

About the middle of the year 1848 I was engaged with a London Company to superintend the underground workings and the unwatering of the above mines, for which purpose an engine was sent from Cornwall; this was erected and got to work at the latter end of the same year; towards the close of the year 1849 the mines, after much difficulty, were completely unwatered and the workings continued until September, 1850.

The heavy expenses attendant on getting out the machinery and unwatering the mines exhausted the subscribed capital of the company; the bottom of the mines having been found extremely poor, and a disagreement taking place between the Spanish and English Companies, no additional capital could be raised, hence the premature abandonment of the mines. I do not hesitate to say it is my opinion, by a further prosecution of the mines a second "Pozo Rico" may be found; as, by an extension of the levels south, they may soon be got into a similar channel of ground, presenting the same indications on the back of the vein as about the "Pozo Rico," where the immense riches were found. Neither do I doubt the probability of all the quantity of mineral wealth stated to have been got from the mines after seeing the excavations, the width of the veins in the productive places, and the richness of the ores—specimens of which, I am perfectly aware, have assayed to upwards of 50 per cent. for silver.

Holywell, Flintshire, Dec. 24. W. MICHELL, Jun.

THE NUMBER OF COLLIERIES IN GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE AREA OF THE COAL-FIELDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

SIR,—In an excellent letter on "Government Inspection of Collieries," which appeared in your last Journal, it is stated, on the authority of Mr. Braithwaite Poole, that there are 12,000 collieries in Great Britain, and that Mr. Dunn estimates the number of coal mines in his district of inspection at 2000. Unfortunately, the statistics of this important subject are so imperfect and suppositious, that no certain information can be obtained; recourse, therefore, is necessarily had to conjecture. But even with such a guide, the foregoing estimates are untenable; for it is generally admitted by good authorities that the total annual production of coal in Great Britain does not exceed 34,000,000 tons; and this by some persons well versed in the subject is considered as exceeding the actual consumption. Taking it, however, as correct, and presuming that there are 300 working days in the year, if there were 12,000 collieries, each mine would only produce 9⅓ tons per day; whereas 800, 500, 200, and 100 tons per day are ordinary productions; and 50 tons per day is worked even in small collieries. Taking the collieries throughout Great Britain, 75 tons per day may be taken as a fair average production for each mine; and this would make the number of collieries only 1511 instead of 12,000. Even if we take 50 tons only as the average quantity raised in each mine the number of collieries in England, Wales, and Scotland is 2266; it may, therefore, serve ordinary purposes if the number of coal mines in Great Britain be taken as 2000, although this number may be in excess of the apparent reality, so far as it can be ascertained.

Taking 2000 as the number of collieries, if equally divided, each of the four inspectors will have 500 under his charge; and as he cannot inspect more than three in a week, at the most, it will take him upwards of three years to examine all the coal mines under his superintendence.

Annexed is a list of the principal coal-fields in the United Kingdom, with the areas of each in square miles, which probably may be of use to some of your readers; it has been computed from the Ordnance and other geological maps—the discrepancies in which have been corrected as far as possible by inquiries and personal knowledge:—

THE COAL-FIELDS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Districts.	Areas Square Miles.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	
1. Northumberland and Durham	840
2. Cumberland (West)	96
3. Yorkshire	964
4. Lancashire	308
5. Cheshire	90
6. North Wales	160
7. Shropshire	75
8. Staffordshire	302
9. Warwickshire	105
10. Forest of Dean	35
11. Gloucestershire and Somersetshire	48
12. South Wales	1045=4068
SCOTLAND.	
8. This coal-field extends from Cupar and Dalkeith, on the east, to Irvine and Ayr, on the west coast, with several interruptions	1700
Great Britain	5768
IRELAND.	
1. The Shannon Coal-field	1498
2. Kilkenny, South	126
3. " North	205
4. Dundalk	49
5. Sligo	307
6. Dungannon	32
7. Ramoan	10=2227
Total for the United Kingdom	7995

Neath, Dec. 30. J. RICHARDSON, C.E.

THE COLLIERS AND EXPLOSIONS.

SIR,—In commenting upon the lamentable loss of life which has recently occurred by explosions, the writers in your columns have laid great stress upon the presumed fact that the accidents were caused by the temerity or carelessness of the men, and have overlooked the important fact that the mines must have been in an explosive state, and, therefore, insufficiently ventilated, which was the primary cause of the accidents. So long as the ventilation is considered as sufficient, where the air is maintained only in such a proportion to the fire-damp as to be explosive, or just above it, and the dependence for safety is placed on the Davy lamp, accidents must necessarily and will occur. It is well known that numerous casualties may occur to render the lamp useless as a means of protection when the atmosphere is in a fiery state; and it is neither prudent nor justifiable to risk the lives of men on such slight contingencies as are involved when their safety solely depends on a fragile instrument like the Davy lamp, or any modification of it. From the evidence adduced, there is no doubt but in all the cases the ventilation was insufficient, and that the accidents never would have happened had it been such as it ought to have been. By attributing the accidents to secondary causes, the attention of all parties is withdrawn from the real one; and the consequence is, the evil remains without a remedy being applied to it. In some instances, no doubt, the men have been guilty of the most culpable carelessness; yet such conduct is by no means so common an occurrence as appears to be generally believed. It is easy to pass a sweeping censure on some deceased or anonymous individual, and charge him with reckless conduct; but it is very rare to find such charges substantiated by the identification of a living party. In your Journal of the 20th Dec., Mr. Dunn, inspector for the northern districts, has brought forward an instance of this kind. He says, as regards the Killingworth explosion, "It is now ascertained that one of these unfortunate men had provided himself with gunpowder and candles, with

a design of covertly blasting the coal; *therefore*, the now *presumption is* that he had with similar recklessness carried his naked candle through the separation doors, and so caused the explosion." No one will be disposed to question Mr. Dunn's eminent qualifications for the office he holds; but it is to be feared he has acted with less than the usual prudence and caution in this instance by which his conduct as an inspector has been distinguished. The *ascertained* fact upon which he *presumes* is not credited by the majority of the men employed in that colliery; nor do they know anything of it, save by report. That such a rumour got abroad is true; but that it was consistent with facts is more than doubted—it is generally disbelieved. Under such circumstances, no such presumption is warrantable; but still supposing otherwise, and that Mr. Dunn was right in the inference he has drawn, there can be no doubt that, had the ventilation been ample to dilute and displace the fire-damp, no explosion would have occurred, even if the man had done what has been attributed to him. The primary cause of the explosion, therefore, is insufficient ventilation; and it is to this cause that the attention of parties concerned and the public ought to be fearlessly and honestly directed, if we desire a true remedy to be applied to the evil, so that such fearful accidents may be prevented in future.—*Neath, Dec.* 30. ——— J. RICHARDSON, C.E.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACT FOR THE INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.

SIR,—The recent calamities which have occurred at Killingworth, Warren Vale, and Arley Collieries, have again roused public attention to the vast destruction of human life which takes place in the coal mines of this country; and the question prompted by the contemplation of the miseries inflicted, is naturally—can nothing be done to lessen an evil of such appalling magnitude? The answer has been often given in your columns, in evidence to parliamentary committees, and in the reports of numerous Royal and Government commissioners, as well as in various other publications, which all concur in strongly recommending an efficient system of Government inspection of mines as the best means that can be devised to accomplish so desirable an object. Even coalowners, and engineers of mines, who were hostile to the adoption of such a remedy, have, with some few exceptions, become its earnest advocates. After much and long deliberation, the Government so far responded to the public feeling as to obtain an Act of Parliament empowering the Secretary of State to appoint inspectors of mines without limiting the number, and conferring certain confined powers on the persons so appointed. This Act was accepted by many of its advocates on the faith, and in the hope, that it would be fully and fairly carried out; and had it been so administered there is every rational ground for believing that many of the accidents which have occurred during the past year might have been prevented. Instead, however, of appointing an adequate number of inspectors and sub-inspectors four only have been appointed for the whole of Great Britain, the total and utter inadequacy of whom to perform the duties required, and to carry the Act properly into execution is apparent to every one, no matter however well qualified and desirous they may be to discharge their important functions. Such being the case, a fearful responsibility rests somewhere, for unless it be demonstrated that this Act of Parliament is useless for good, it is difficult to conceive how its administrators can escape from under the painful consciousness that much of the blood which has been shed during the last 12 months might have been saved, had the powers entrusted to them by the Legislature been energetically employed. In extenuation it may be urged, and with some force, that in giving this power Parliament did not provide the pecuniary means for carrying it into execution, and therefore the Government are not responsible for the consequences, and that to have asked the House of Commons for a small tax on coal for this purpose would have perilled the passing of the Act.

Giving all the weight which is due to this circumstance, it is to be hoped that her Majesty's Ministers will not suffer another session to pass without asking the House of Commons for a grant sufficiently large to carry this important measure into efficient operation. Surely a grant of money to save human life can scarcely be refused by an assembly which annually votes millions for the maintenance of the army and navy, whose ostensible mission is to destroy it. Taking the annual production of coal at 34,000,000 tons, a tax of a farthing per ton would realise 35,000*l.*, one-half of which would probably be sufficient. But the coalowners may object to be taxed for such a purpose, and with some reason point to the inspectors of factories, steam-vessels, &c., as instances in which such officers are paid out of the general taxes; and they may insist on their claim to exemption from a particular tax, on the score that none are more essential to our national existence than the labour of he men for whose benefit this expenditure is to be incurred; but in whatever way it may be deemed most expedient to raise the money required, it is hoped that it will be provided, and that the earnest wishes of the country to see the inspection of mines fully and fairly tried will be responded to by the Government.

Dec. 31. ——— B.

THE KILLINGWORTH EXPLOSION—ITS ALLEGED CAUSE.

SIR,—Observing in your last week's Journal a letter from the Inspector of Mines for the northern district, detailing the particulars of a discovery of the true cause of the Killingworth explosion, I shall, with your permission, offer a few remarks on the story thus put forth.

That any of the workmen who tendered their evidence at the Killingworth inquest were the least backward in detailing any circumstances connected with that melancholy affair, has no foundation in truth; on the contrary, they evinced the utmost fortitude; and, not content to rely upon their own courage, they engaged an attorney to conduct the case for them; and to show how earnest they were to have that inquiry sifted to the bottom, they came to a resolution, and handed the same to the coroner, requesting that he would allow their attorney to cross-examine the witnesses, which boon was refused by him, except that every question was handed to him in writing; thus virtually denying the privilege of a free inquiry; and, in addition, whenever the workmen, through their agent, broke through this regulation, and were likely thereby to tread too close upon the witnesses put forth by the attorney for the employers, he has stopped by that gentleman and the coroner. The inspector sat there; and although the workmen in the inquest room murmured, and their agent protested, yet he (the inspector) never said a word to facilitate that enquiry, in respect to the relinquishment of the iniquitous regulation; indeed, the workmen did not hesitate to observe that with that regulation they could not expect a faithful and searching inquiry. Again, with respect to the supposition that a pipe had been lighted through the gauze of the Davy lamp, there was not a tittle of evidence adduced to give a tinge to such a supposition. Notwithstanding the coroner did all that lay in his power to elicit the supposed fact from one witness, on the strength of a report made to him by the constable of the court, "That the witness had said so and so" to the officer, yet when that witness was closely questioned, the evidence he gave went to remove any such impression.

Now for the story of the gunpowder and candles being found upon the persons of the workmen. "It has now been ascertained," says the inspector, "that one of the unfortunate men had provided himself with gunpowder and candles, with a view covertly to blast the coal; and the presumption is that he went past the point where naked lights had to go (or what he calls the separation doors), and thus caused the explosion."

Now, Sir, I deny that because the man suspected had gunpowder and candles, it is presumptive evidence of his intention to blast the coal covertly; because it is well known that in a pit where blasting is allowed in some parts, though not in others, that a hewer, not being certain whether he will have to work in that part where blasting is allowed or not till he goes down the pit, he necessarily provides himself with such things, lest he might possibly have to use them legitimately. Besides, did the inspector, or those who informed him, see any drilling tools in the places in that part of the pit? Were not the whole of these things removed by the officers of the mine? And it not, why were they not removed? Besides, it would be next to impossible to use such tools in such places, when it was given in evidence that one deputy was continually present in the mine, relieved by others at intervals of eight hours; and the workings were of so limited a nature, that the sound of a drilling hammer could be heard by the said deputies at any time, from where there exists the possibility of any of the men blasting the coal covertly, or unknown to the officers. And if blasting was forbidden, and could not be practised without being seen or heard, then we have good grounds for concluding that none of the individuals who lost their lives on that occasion, had powder and candles with them, for the purpose and intention set forth by the inspector.

But I have a conviction, and one borne out by the averment of upwards of two-thirds of the workmen employed at the colliery, who were called together when Mr. Dunn first told me of such report being abroad, that the story was not true, as far as they knew; consequently they, at least, cannot be accused of keeping back statements connected with the elicitating the cause of that lamentable event: and if any individual collier or agent be guilty of so doing, let him be specified, and take to himself the opprobrium due for such conduct, instead of extending the responsibility over all the workmen employed, by a statement so general that no one in particular can be pointed out as guilty.

In conclusion, I am anxious to be understood, that having found by observation and experience that every little matter that may turn up at a coroner's inquest on such occasions is taken advantage of (if it leans that way) to criminate the workmen, and we have repetition on repetition of the "carelessness," the "recklessness," of the workmen; hence, although I will allow that to pass when the case is fairly made out in evidence tendered at the inquest, I feel keenly when the assertions of only a few persons are made the foundation of such a charge. And, with all due deference to the ability and zeal of the inspector for this district, and with every respect for the many services rendered in the cause of humanity to the poor colliers, yet I do think, that before writing to the Secretary of State and the public journals the result of a private conversation among a few persons, he should have had the whole affair gone into in the most public manner, even if it went to a re-opening of the inquest, and then report accordingly. This, in my humble opinion, ought to have been done, and then the saddle would have been put on the right horse, and the innocent have been exculpated. MARTIN JUDE.

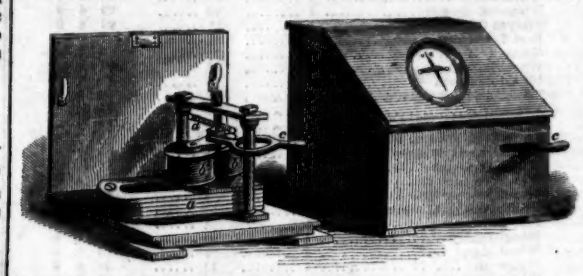
Newcastle, Dec. 24.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

SIR,—Your readers are already familiar with the general principle and construction of Mr. Henley's magnetic telegraph; and as the subject is one of considerable interest to the scientific world, I now forward a few additional particulars concerning the recent adoption of a modified form of the instrument at the Haigh Colliery, near Wigan, Lancashire, the property of the Earl of Belcarres.

It is almost needless to observe, that the object of introducing the telegraph in such a situation is to place the entire mine under a complete system of ubiquitous supervision, and to supersede, by the grand process of instantaneous communication, the expense, as well as the delay, arising from the employment of ordinary messengers.

In the accompanying drawing, the right hand figure represents the instrument complete in its case, while the other exhibits a view of the in-



terior mechanism of the telegraph. The horse-shoe magnet, *a*, consists of five bars of hard steel, placed one upon the other, and capped at the poles with plates of soft iron. This compound magnetic arrangement is 8 inches long, 1⅜ths high, and 2¼ths broad; it is capable of supporting about 40 lbs. weight. The armature, *b*, is covered with wire in the usual manner; and, by moving the handle, *c*, to the left, it is made to turn horizontally through a small arc of a circle. When the handle is released, the armature is restored to its original position; and by the sudden reversals of magnetic polarity so produced, currents of electricity are thrown into motion, and produce the desired effect upon the indicating needle, through the medium of an electro-magnet. The instrument is extremely portable; measuring only 11 inches in height, 10 in. in breadth, and 7 in. in width. The wires of communication are covered with gutta percha, and are buried in the ground.

There can be no doubt that this system of communication will soon be adopted, in a greater or less degree, throughout the mining districts generally; and when we consider the number and the magnitude of works of this character, we shall better understand the importance of the new field of telegraphic enterprise which is thus thrown open.

The statistics of coal mining are meagre, imperfect, and, to a certain extent, conjectural. Nevertheless, many important facts have been collected through the efforts of private individuals. In Great Britain there are about 1520 collieries. The largest of these are in the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Derby, and Leicestershire. The works in the two first frequently extend over an area of from 400 to 500 acres. The excavated galleries in Killingworth Colliery, Northumberland, extend about 160 miles, though the distance from one extreme point to another is not more than 5 miles. The best guide, in this respect, is the length of the air courses; and in the Hetton Colliery, Durham, the air has to travel 72 miles through the works. It does this, however, through 17 different galleries, the average distance of which is only 4¼ miles. The Haswell Colliery, Durham, has 35 miles of galleries *in work*, and the air travels through ten ways, of the average distance of 3½ miles each. Seaton Delaval, again (Northumberland), has five air courses, of 1½ mile each.

When the coal is worked by headways and boards, leaving long pillars, the distances are the greatest; and in the Northumberland district the distance, from one extreme point to another, may be fairly taken at an average of three miles. When the coal is worked in the broad or long way—*i.e.*, when it is all taken away at once, as in quarrying (a mode much practised in the Midland counties), a mile is about the greatest distance, even in the most extensive collieries; and when it is worked in stalls, as in some parts of Wales, 1½ or 2 miles is about the average.

From a consideration even of these few facts, it must be evident that a good system of telegraphic communication is greatly needed in the working of coal mines. A facility for passing instantaneous signals would be of great use between the hewers, putters, and onsetters (as they are termed)—the men who hew the coal—who push it to the rolley ways, and hook it on to the rope—also between the onsetter at the bottom and the bankman at the top of the shaft. Indeed, by communicating in a direct manner between the onsetter and the enginemen, it would save the repeating of the signal by the bankman to the engine, and thus prevent mistakes, which have been sometimes attended with fatal consequences.

It would also be a valuable assistant to the overman, gaffer, or bailiff, and save both the time and expense now incurred in sending orders to the furnaceman, firemen, and others, to whom messages are now constantly being carried by boys. That the invention might be advantageously used in many other ways is the opinion of many practical men, and, amongst others, of one who is well known to your readers, Joshua Richardson, Esq., C.E., of Neath, Glamorganshire, to whom I am indebted for much valuable information upon this interesting subject, and whose elaborate paper upon the "Furnace Paradox," which appeared some weeks since in your Journal, remains to this moment unanswered. ISHAM BAGGS.

Dec. 30.

THE FAN PADDLE-WHEEL.

SIR,—Your notice of the oblique or fan paddle-wheel, as so-called, commanded my attention, as it appears, by your remarks of the 13th instant, that it has been patented by a "City firm." In the same paper I find a letter, signed "Fiat Justitia," dated Swansea, Dec. 4, headed "Patents and Patentees," which, it is evident in my opinion, was as applicable to the fan-wheel patent as to the patent taken out by Mr. Parkes; and, perhaps, more so, as Mr. Parkes's process for refining copper may differ from that of the late Mr. Mushet, whereas the fan-wheel is precisely the same as those paddles with double acting oblique boards which have been patented and set aside about 16 years since.

I have taken much trouble to inquire into the merits of a great number of plans which have been made, with the hope of improving the paddle-wheel as originally employed, and which, it appears, is preferable to every other wheel as a general propeller, and about two months since, when I had some idea of speculating in steam navigation, I had my attention called to what appeared to me to be a very efficient wheel for steam-vessels on the Thames and at sea. My mind was quite made up to join the parties who proposed improvements in the construction of paddle-wheels, when I was told by a friend that if I would look into the various plans published in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, I should see that the proposed plans had been patented together with many more which appeared to me new, not only in principle but in application; and if you, or any of your readers, will take the trouble to inspect that valuable publication, you will find that of the "Fan" among the number, classed among the wheels, with oblique paddle-boards. It would appear that all of them have some presumed advantage, but not such as to make them worth retaining; and had they been in use now, I should not have had the trouble to trace their origin, nor would the party who wished to patent his invention have gone so far as to apply for a patent which he was told by his agent could not be granted. Fortunately for both, he discovered his error in time, and I cannot see why his invention, which was quite as original as the fan paddle-wheel, and, in my estimation, superior, should be set aside, while the wheel of which you write should be brought under notice as a legal patent invention. I have had no opportunity of seeing the party for the last six months, but I am sure he must be satisfied, as I am, that paddle-wheels with opaque boards, in every way they can be placed, have been made public by practice, and, therefore, are not new, or at all patentable in this or any other country where steam-vessels are generally employed; and I shall be glad if you, or any other person, can favour me with a proof that plans precisely the same in mode and principle can be renewed after a lapse of 15 or 20 years, and appear again in the world under the title of "Royal Letters Patent."

I have no further object in asking the question than that of being corrected if wrong in my conclusions; at the same time, I am perfectly satisfied, under all circumstances, that paddle-wheels have not been much improved by placing the boards obliquely, if experience and the sound mathematical deductions of some of the most distinguished engineers of the age are worthy consideration.—FAIR PLAY: *Camelford, Dec.* 29.

TATE'S PATENT LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS.

SIR,—In a recent Number of your Journal appeared a description, with illustrative engravings of an invention, patented by Mr. Tate, of which I am desirous to obtain further information. As far as I could gather from what was stated, the main objects of this new system of naval construction and of propulsion were to render the navigation of shallow or rapid rivers not only practicable, but easy and expeditious, by diminishing the depth of immersion of vessels, and, consequently, increasing the rate of speed. I solicit the favour of publication of details of the invention as to capabilities of the buoyant band to serve as a driving wheel. My motive in addressing you is in order to ascertain whether or not a steam-vessel so constructed and propelled could be employed with success in the navigation of Indian rivers—a problem in the solution of which I am deeply interested.—A VOICE FROM THE SPINDLES: *Manchester, Dec.* 23.

MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.
LONDON.

Government School of Mines,

AND OF SCIENCE APPLIED TO THE ARTS. 52

The following LECTURES COMMENCE, with INTRODUCTORY DISCOURSES, in JANUARY, 1852:—

January 6.—GEOLOGY; and its APPLICATIONS.....A. C. RAMSAY, F.R.S.
" 7.—MINING and MINERALOGY.....WARINGTON W. SMYTH, M.A.
" 8.—METALLURGY.....JOHN PERCY, M.D., F.R.S.

The COURSES on CHEMISTRY, by LYON PLAYFAIR, F.R.S.; NATURAL HISTORY and its APPLICATIONS, by EDWARD FORBES, F.R.S.; and MECHANICAL SCIENCE, by ROBERT HUNT, Keeper of Mining Records, are in progress.

OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, either in the Queen's or East India Company's service, MANAGERS and AGENTS of MINES (upon Certificate from a Magistrate of the county in which the mines may be situated, that they are attached to such mines), are ADMITTED to the LECTURES at HALF the USUAL CHARGES.

For further information apply to Mr. Trenham Reeks, at the Museum.

HY. DE LA BECHE, Director.

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY,
Professor—Dr. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, F.R.S.E. 53

STUDENTS are INSTRUCTED in EVERY BRANCH of the SCIENCE.

Fees for Analysis or Assays may be had on application, with full prospectuses.

DAREN MINE.
—The shareholders in the above adventure are requested to attend a PUBLIC MEETING, which will be HELD at the George and Vulture, George-yard, Lombard-street, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at One o'clock precisely, to take into consideration its present position and past management, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed most expedient to prevent the entire sacrifice of the property.—January 1, 1852. 54

COWLACOMBE BEAM AND UNION MINES—NOTICE.
—The BALANCE SHEET may be INSPECTED by the SHAREHOLDERS at the Company's Offices, 75, Cornhill. ROBERT HUNT, Secretary. 55

London, Dec. 29, 1851.

GREAT POLGOOTH MINING COMPANY.
—The QUARTERLY STATEMENT, signed by the auditors, showing the working costs, sales of ore, and balance in favour of the mine, together with the last report, can BE SEEN by the SHAREHOLDERS, at the office, or upon reference to the *Mining Journal* of Saturday, the 3d instant. 56

Offices, Winchester House, 52, Old Broad-street, Jan. 1, 1852.

ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION.
—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the offices, 2, New Broad-street, on Friday, the 9th day of January, 1852, at Two o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and also a statement of Financial Accounts, to 31st March last. The accounts will be at the office for the inspection of the shareholders three days previous to the meeting.—Dated this 19th day of December, 1851.

By order of the board, EDWARD J. COLE, Secretary. 57

MARMATO MINING COMPANY.
—Notice is hereby given, that the THIRD HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND of ONE POUND per share on the shares in the MARMATO MINING COMPANY, will be PAID at 13, Austinfriars, on and after the 10th of January next. L. R. JONES, Secretary. 58

13, Austinfriars, Dec. 23, 1851.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.
—The Directors hereby give Notice, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the Office of the Company on Wednesday, the 7th day of January next, at Two o'clock precisely, when the Directors will make their report. 59

38, Broad-street-buildings, Dec. 19, 1851.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.
—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be HELD at the London Tavern, in the city of London, on Thursday, the 22d January, 1852, at One o'clock precisely, to receive a Report from the Directors on the affairs of the Company, and to consider and determine upon a plan which will be submitted to the meeting for raising a sum of money required for the purposes of the Company, either by Debenture or otherwise.—19, Birchin-lane, Jan. 2, 1852.

The transfer books will be closed until the 31st January.

By order of the board, T. W. PLUM, Secretary. 60

WICKLOW COPPER MINING COMPANY.
—The stated HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be HELD at their office, 10, Leinster Chambers, 43, Dame-street, on Thursday, January 8, 1852, at the hour of Two o'clock, P.M.—Dublin, Dec. 29, 1851. 61

CALLINGTON MINES COMPANY.
—At the Quarterly GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held at the offices of the Company, Salvador House, Bishopsgate, on Wednesday, the 31st Dec.,

RICHARD HODGSON, Esq., in the chair, 62

It was resolved,—

That the reports and accounts now read be received, adopted, and entered in the Cost and Transfer Book.—Carried unanimously.

That Mr. Johnson do for the future submit a full report on the mines to each quarterly meeting of shareholders.—Carried unanimously.

That the recommendations of Capts. Sprague and Rogers, contained in their joint report, under date the 29th December, being concurred in by Mr. Johnson, be forthwith carried into effect.—Carried unanimously.

That the thanks of this meeting be, and are hereby given, to the chairman and directors.—Carried unanimously.—Dec. 31.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.
—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above Company, held at their offices in Old Broad-street, on Tuesday,

JAMES HERRON, Esq., in the chair, 63

The Chairman read the notice convening the meeting from the *Mining Journal*, and the Secretary the minutes of the last general meeting, held on the 8th December, when it was

Proposed by Mr. J. Y. Watson, seconded by Mr. T. Field, and carried unanimously,

That the Resolution entered into at the Special General Meeting of shareholders, held at the Company's offices, on the 8th day of December (that the Company be forthwith DISSOLVED), be absolutely confirmed. And that the Directors and Committee do forthwith proceed to sell and convert the property of the company into money, by public auction, and cause so much of the funds and property of the company as shall not be required to meet the existing engagements thereof to be paid and distributed to and among the then proprietors, or holders of shares therein, rateably, according to the number of shares held by them respectively.

WHEAL LANGFORD and BARING UNITED.
—At a MEETING of the Committee of Management, held at the offices of the Company, 34, Threadneedle-street, this 26th day of December, 1851,

R. W. DARE, Esq., in the chair, 64

Present—Messrs. Broad, Gregory, Lynch, Moody, Barnard, and Vivian,

Moved by Mr. Gregory, seconded by Mr. Barnard, and carried unanimously,—

That a Special General Meeting of this company be called for Thursday, the 29th day of January, 1852, to forfeit all shares on which the call of 2s. 6d. per share shall not have been paid, and that proceedings be then adopted to forfeit such shares, and that they be then and there declared forfeited.

Moved by Mr. Moody, seconded by Mr. Vivian, and carried unanimously,

That your committee, considering it desirable and conducive to the interests of this Company to reduce the number of the shares from 6000 to 1200, making each existing paid-up certificate of five shares equivalent to one share of £3 2s. 6d.

Moved by Mr. Broad, seconded by Mr. Gregory, and carried unanimously,—

That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be advertised in the *Mining Journal* and *Daily News* for four successive weeks.

Moved by Mr. Broad, seconded by Mr. Moody, and carried unanimously,—

That Mr. Gregory be appointed to assist Mr. Clench in auding the accounts, in the place of Mr. Manuel, resigned. By order of the Committee.

HENRY MOLYNEUX, Secretary.

BRAICH GOCH SLATE AND SLAB QUARRIES,
TALY-LLYN, MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH-WALES. Limited

Now being worked on the Cost-book Principle.

Capital £14,000, in shares of £1 per share.—Deposit 10s. per share. 65

SECRETARY—Mr. John Fish.

OFFICES,—No. 4, CUSHION-COURT, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

The above extensive quarries having been formed into a company, as advertised a short time since, have recently been joined by some highly-respectable gentlemen, who, after a careful investigation into the merits and value of the undertaking, and also of the rules and regulations under which it is conducted, have entered upon the committee of management.

The committee now OFFERS to respectable parties the UNDISPOSED SHARES, by transfers only. The lucrative character of the undertaking may be relied upon with certainty. A dividend on the amount paid upon the shares will be made by July next.

Prospectuses and shares may be obtained at the offices, 4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street; of the solicitor—Philip Johnson, Esq., 9, Lincoln's Inn-fields; Messrs. Brooks, and Co., 209, Piccadilly; and at the Gloucester Slate Works, where samples of slate and slabs may also be seen. Prospectuses and shares may also be had of the under-mentioned brokers:—Messrs. James Lane, 33, Threadneedle-street; M. Francis and Co., 1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street; Hughson and Dobson, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh; J. Power, 22, Fownes-street, Dublin; J. A. Eadon, Sheffield.—December, 1851.

STIRLING'S PATENTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN IRON.
—1. TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, which is double the strength of ordinary cast-iron, and only 10s. to 12s. per ton extra.

2. ANTI-LAMINATING IRON, for RAILS and TIRES, &c., at an extra price of from 2s. 6d. to 10s. per ton. Also IMPROVEMENTS in the MAKING of WROUGHT-IRON—saving one process to the manufacturer.

The following Iron Manufacturers are duly LICENSED to MAKE the IRON:— 66

Messrs. BAIRDS'	Gartsherrie, Glasgow.
The CLYDE IRON COMPANY	ditto ditto
The FIRTH IRON COMPANY	ditto ditto
The HERSLEY COMPANY	Tipton, Staffordshire.
Messrs. LLOYDS, FOSTER, & CO.	Wednesbury.
Mr. JOHN WILSON	Dundyvan, Glasgow.

AGENTS.

Messrs. W. & J. H. JOHNSON, 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow, and 20, St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the agents; or to Mr. JEE, civil engineer, No. 6, John-street, Adelphi, London.

ED. J. DENT has REMOVED from 82 to 61, STRAND
(being 21 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area). 67

HAFOD-Y-LLAN COPPER & LEAD MINES COMPANY,
SITUATE NEAR BEDDGELERT, CARNARVONSHIRE.

Capital £30,000, in shares of £1 each—to be paid up in full upon allotment.

TO BE CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

THOMAS FARNCOMB, Esq., Alderman, Sydenham
NATHANIEL GOULD, Esq., Tavistock square
HENRY M'KELLAR, Esq., Wandsworth Lodge, Surrey
The Hon. HENRY NOEL, Exton Park, Rutlandshire, and 11, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square
J. WILLIAMS, Esq., M.P. for Macclesfield, Bron Wylfa, St. Asaph, Flintshire
SAMUEL WIX, Esq., Balham-hill, Surrey 68

BANKERS—Union Bank of London.

CONSULTING MINING ENGINEERS—Messrs. Williams and Noel, Moorgate-street.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Bischoff and Coxe, 19, Coleman-street.

TEMPORARY OFFICE,—61, MOORGATE-STREET.

The two valuable mineral properties which the company propose to purchase and work are Hafod-y Llan and Sygun; the former distant about four miles from Beddgelert, and the latter within a mile of that village. The mineral capabilities of both these properties are well known throughout the principality. The most important works are now nearly completed, and the mines can be made largly productive in the course of a few months.

The estimates show a nett return of upwards of 27 per cent. on the capital employed in the completion and bringing into operation the works now in progress. This return will proportionately increase with the developement of new lodes.

After the mine has been fully opened out it is proposed to pay two-monthly dividends.

The promoters are of opinion that few mining enterprises have been commenced under more auspicious circumstances, and such as will ensure an earlier and a larger return for the capital proposed to be invested.

In order to restrict the liability of the shareholders to the sum paid upon their shares, the company has been constituted on the Cost-book Principle. There will be no Deed of Settlement.

Applications for shares to be addressed to the Committee of Management, at their temporary offices, 61, Moorgate-street, where may be had the detailed prospectus, and the reports and estimates of the mining engineers.

HAFOD-Y-LLAN COPPER & LEAD MINES COMPANY.
—The Committee of Management give NOTICE that no FURTHER APPLICATION for SHARES will be received AFTER TUESDAY, the 6th of January next. 69

61, Moorgate-street, December 26, 1851.

AUSTRALIAN AURIFEROUS ORE REDUCTION AND GOLD MINING COMPANY.
Capital £100,000, in 100,000 paid-up shares, of £1 each, without any further call.

On the "Cost-book" Principle.—No Deed necessary to be signed.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

JAMES GRAY, Esq.	THOMAS ROBINSON, Esq.
RICHARD HUGHES, Esq.	M. F. WAGSTAFFE, Esq.
JOHN PARLEY, Esq.	RICHARD WEBB, Esq.

70

BANKERS—Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Harrison, No. 5, Walbrook.

SECRETARY—Mr. Robert Favell.

OFFICES,—No. 2, WALBROOK-BUILDINGS, WALBROOK.

This company is formed on the Cost-book Principle, in pursuance of the provision contained in the Joint-Stock Companies' Registration Act, which expressly exempts from the operation of the Act the working of mines, minerals, and quarries of what nature soever.

The discoveries made of gold in the district of Bathurst, New South Wales, sufficiently establish the fact that an extensive range of country there contains gold to a large and probably boundless amount.

This company has been formed for the purpose of reducing by crushing-engines, and other machinery, the auriferous ores, and separating and extracting the mineral from its matrix. These works will be available for all such ores produced in the colony, as no such works exist there at present; they will also be made especially subservient to the mining operations of this company.

One of the main objects of the company will be the realisation of the mineral wealth of the colony by means of English capital and English science. The committee of management have forwarded instructions to the company's agent in New South Wales, with ample powers to secure grants of the most desirable tracts of the mineral country.

Competent geologists, and a sufficient staff of practical miners, with the necessary machinery, will be shortly dispatched to the colony to commence operations.

New South Wales, as one of the most important English colonies, enjoys the security afforded by English laws, and in no country is there greater protection to life and property.

The necessity for the employment of the limited capital of the colony in its ordinary channels, precludes the colonists from successfully working mines; and, consequently, all mining operations on a large scale must be left to the enterprise and capital of the mother country.

The operations of the company in reducing the ores must, irrespective of its ordinary mining operations, become a source of large and permanent profit.

A direct line of steamers between England and New South Wales will shortly be established.

The sum of £1, the full amount per share, will be payable on allotment, when the bankers' receipts will be exchanged for scrip certificates.

Applications for shares to be made to the following stock and sharebrokers:—

Messrs. Lind and Rickard, 3, Bank Chambers, Lothbury, London; Mr. T. Sternberg, Northampton; Messrs. Barff and Flint, Leeds; Mr. Herbert C. Langton, Exchange-court, Exchange-street East, Liverpool; Mr. Arch. Kerr, No. 3, Exchange-place, Glasgow; Mr. W. I. Windram, Halford-street, Leicester; John Duncuft, Esq., M.P., Manchester; Mr. Chas. Stokes, Edsale, Truro; Mr. Sanford, Musgrave's-alley, Exeter; Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co., Bowl Alley-lane, Hull; Mr. Jos. Sargent, Linton, Cambridgeshire; Mr. Anthony Shiell, 5, South Hanover-street, Edinburgh; Benjamin Spry Stock, Esq., Bristol; Messrs. Lane and Perry, Waterloo-street, Birmingham; and to the Secretary, at the Company's offices—from all of whom prospectuses may be had.

2, Walbrook-buildings, Walbrook. ROBERT FAVELL, Secretary.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Committee of Management of the Australian Auriferous Ore Reduction and Gold Mining Company, No. 2, WALBROOK-BUILDINGS, WALBROOK.

GENTLEMEN.—I request you to allot me shares, of £1 each, in the above undertaking, and I hereby agree to accept the said shares, or any less number you may allot to me, and to pay the call amount thereof at the time specified in your letter of allotment.

Name in full.....
Residence.....
Date..... Reference and occupation.....

AUSTRALIAN AURIFEROUS ORE REDUCTION and GOLD MINING COMPANY.
—NO APPLICATION for SHARES in this Company will be RECEIVED from PARTIES in LONDON after MONDAY, 12th January, or from the COUNTRY, after WEDNESDAY, 14th January. 71

2, Walbrook-buildings, Walbrook, London. ROBERT FAVELL, Secretary.

BRITISH AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED IN SYDNEY.

Capital £200,000, in 200,000 shares, of £1 each—to be paid up in full, and without any further liability.—50,000 shares are reserved for Australia.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

EDWARD HAMMOND HARGREAVES, Esq., Sydney, the first discoverer of gold in Australia
RICHARD FAWCETT, Esq., George-street, Sydney
JOHN ORR, Esq., Sydney and Melbourne 72

COMMITTEE FOR THE LONDON AGENCY.

CHARLES HENEAGE, Esq., 2, Cadogan-place
WILLIAM PRINSEP, Esq., 8, Hyde-park place West
EWING PYE COLQUHOUN, Esq., 3, Stratford-place
GEORGE BURGE, Esq., Shaftesbury-crescent, Pimlico
RICHARD WARD, Esq., New City-chambers
HENRY THOMAS RYDE, Esq., Mecklenburg-cottage, Mecklenburg-square
JOHN MOORHOUSE, Esq., 12, Billiter-street
EDWARD DAVIS, Esq., Herne Bay.

TRUSTEES.

George Stone, Esq., banker, Lombard-street; James Colquhoun, LL.D., 3, Stratford-place; and Charles Heneage, Esq.

BANKERS.

SYDNEY—Union Bank of Australia.
LONDON—Messrs. Martin, Stone, and Martin, 18, Lombard-street.

SOLICITORS.

SYDNEY—Randolph John Want, Esq.
LONDON—F. P. Chappell, Esq., 25, Golden square.

STOCK BROKER—Mr. F. A. Helps, 21, Finch-lane.

LONDON SECRETARY—Mr. H. A. Drake.

OFFICES.

SYDNEY—481, George-street | LONDON—26, Moorgate-street.

This Company (which is already completely formed in Sydney) has been established for the purpose of working the most eligible portions of the splendid gold fields lately discovered in Australia.

The Committee have secured leases for seven years of a plot of freehold land, situate on the Summer Hill Creek, in the Wellington District, contiguous to the famous Ophir diggings; and also such portions of an estate, called "Singleton," as are desirable for mining purposes. This estate is contiguous to Maitland, on the Hunter River, and extends or upwards of 20 miles, in many parts of which gold has already been discovered.

The contracts have been submitted to, and approved by, eminent counsel here.

Either or both of these leases are renewable for an extended period of seven or fourteen years, at the option of the company, on payment to the lessor of a royalty of £5 per cent. upon the produce.

The Company being established in Sydney, the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares, which are paid up in full on allotment. The shareholders are subject to no call, and are not required to sign any deed, as the opinion of Sir F Thesiger, already published, will show.

Applications for shares, in the usual form, must be made on or before Thursday, the 8th day of January, 1852, at the offices of the Company; to Mr. F. A. Helps, stock-broker, No. 21, Finch-lane; or to any of the country agents hitherto advertised. 73

BRITISH AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.
—NO APPLICATIONS for SHARES in this Company can be RECEIVED after THURSDAY, the 8th day of January, 1852. By order of the Committee,

26, Moorgate-street, Dec. 31, 1851. H. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

GOLD MINES.—W. CROSSKILL, Ironworks, Beverley,
Yorkshire, has on show, and in motion when required to prove their capabilities, his PATENT MILLS to GRIND MINERAL ORES. Two mills will grind two tons of gold ore per hour to powder with eight horses. W. C. will also furnish steam-engines, with very simple boilers, to raise steam by either wood or coal, mounted to work on carriages, so that no one carriage has to carry more than 30 cwts. W. C. will engage to furnish the whole, with duplicate grinding pans warranted to grind 50,000 tons of ore, for the sum of £1000. The wearing pans can be replaced for 2d. per ton of ore. The mills are so simple and strong that they cannot be broken. Duplicate wearing parts would fit either mill in case of accident, and can be had for £50 extra. 74

STEAM TO INDIA, CHINA, &c.—Particulars of the regular MONTHLY MAIL STEAM CONVEYANCE,
AND OF THE ADDITIONAL LINES OF COMMUNICATION, NOW ESTABLISHED BY THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY 75

with the EAST, &c. &c. The Company book PASSENGERS, and receive GOODS and PARCELS, as heretofore, for CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, by their steamers, starting from SOUTHAMPTON on the 20th of every month, and from SUEZ on or about the 10th of the month.

The next extra steamer will be dispatched from Southampton for Alexandria, on the 3d of April next, in combination with an extra steamer, to leave Calcutta on or about the 20th of March. Passengers may be booked, and goods and parcels forwarded by these extra steamers to or from SOUTHAMPTON, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY.—The Company will likewise dispatch from Bombay, about the 17th December and 17th February next, a first-class steam-ship for ADEN, to meet there the Company's ships between Calcutta and Suez, in connection with their Mediterranean steamers leaving Alexandria about 6th January and 6th March, affording direct conveyance for passengers, parcels, and goods, from BOMBAY to SOUTHAMPTON.

PASSENGERS, PARCELS, and GOODS for BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA will also be CONVEYED THROUGHOUT in the Mail steamers, leaving Southampton on the 20th December and 20th February next, and the corresponding vessels from Suez to Aden, at which latter port a steam-ship of the Company will be in waiting to embark and convey them to Bombay.

Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's steamers of the 29th of the month to Malta, thence to Alexandria, by Her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA: On the 20th and 29th of every month.—CONSTANTINOPLE: On the 29th of the month.—ALEXANDRIA: On the 20th of the month.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th 17th, and 27th of the month.

N.B.—Steam-ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, and between Hong Kong and Shanghae.

For further information and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of passage-money and freight, and for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

THE PATENT WATER-BALLAST STOWAGE BAGS
and PUMPS having BEEN TESTED, and met the approval of practical men, the Public is respectfully informed that all is now prepared for FITTING UP SHIPS, by application to Mr. KIRK, at the Works, GIBSON'S BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, where a pamphlet and illustrations may be obtained by, or forwarded to, parties, and where all inquiries will be fully replied to.—Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Aug. 15, 1851. 76

STIRLING'S PATENT ALLOYS.—RAILWAY CARRIAGE BEARINGS, MILL BRASSES, and all DESCRIPTIONS of CASTINGS, are MANUFACTURED by ALFRED BARRETT, Bishopsgate Foundry, Skinner-street,
SOLE LICENSEE FOR LONDON.

BELLS of very superior quality (Stirling's Patent) are also SUPPLIED. 77

APPROPRIATE GIFT BOOK OF THE SEASON.

By authority of the Royal Commissioners.

THE COMPLETE OFFICIAL DESCRIPTIVE and ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of the GREAT EXHIBITION of the WORKS of INDUSTRY of ALL NATIONS, 1851.
In Three handsome Volumes, price Three Guineas.

"The library of every Englishman will be incomplete without a copy of this truly national work, which will be handed down from generation to generation as an enduring record of an event which excited the wonder of the civilized globe, and formed one of the brightest phases of the present century."—*Mining Journal.*

SPICER BROTHERS, Wholesale Stationers, 78
WM. CLOWES and SONS, Printers.

Official Catalogue Office, Tudor-street, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and all booksellers.

Now published, price 12s. 6d., and may be had from any respectable bookseller,

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE WORKING AND VENTILATION of COAL MINES, with SUGGESTIONS for IMPROVEMENTS in MINING.
By JOHN HEDLEY, Colliery Viewer.

London: J. Weale, No. 59, High Holborn. 79

LONDON SMOKE ACT.

Now ready, price Sixpence, or post-free for Eight Stamps,

SUGGESTIONS ON THE USE OF SMOKE-CONSUMING FURNACES, THEIR ECONOMY, ADVANTAGES, AND DISADVANTAGES.
By W. KELD WHYTEHEAD, C.E.

John Weale, High Holborn; Mathew Soul, 69, Cornhill; and all booksellers. 80

THE MINING MANUAL AND ALMANACK FOR 1852,
Under the immediate Patronage of His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT, K.G.

All communications, with statistical information and advertisements, are requested to be forwarded to the Editor, 25, Fleet-street, London, before the 24th January, 1852. 81

THE PRACTICAL MECHANICS' JOURNAL for January
the 1st, 1852, price 1s., contains:—Discovery and Invention, III.—France in the Great Exhibition—Bourdon's Metallic Manometer—Re-opening of the Polytechnic Institution—Patent Law Amendment—Philosophy and Practice of Railways, I.—Manufacture of Factitious Leather—Permanent Way—Paving and Flooring Roofs and Bridges—Hawkin's Improvements in Brushes—Anderson's Life-Boat—Carter's Filtering Apparatus—Chadburn Brothers' Barometer Tube—Miller's Radiator and Opifer Perspector—Locomotive Mechanism in the Great Exhibition—Disconnecting Apparatus for Paddle-Wheels—Reviews and List of Patents and Registered Designs for the month.

Illustrated by two large Copper-plate Engravings of Hill's Self-acting Railway Brake and Wrought-Iron Railway Chairs—and Milligan's Power-Loom, and numerous Wood Engravings.—Vols. 1, 2, and 3, price 14s. each, cloth boards, are now ready, and may be had of all booksellers; George Hebert, 88, Cheapside, London; Patent Offices, 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow; and 20, St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh. 82

NATIONAL ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION,
No 7, ST. MARTIN'S-PLACE, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED MAY, 1844.

TRUSTEES. 83

Lieut.-Colonel the Right Hon. LORD GEORGE PAGET, M.P.
Rev. JOSEPH PRENDERGAST, D.D. (Cantab.), Lewisham.
GEORGE STONE, Esq., banker, Lombard-street
MATTHEW HUTTON CHAYTOR, Esq., Reigate.

This Society combines the advantages of Life Assurance with those of a safe and profitable investment of capital. The plan is original, and cannot be adopted by any other institution without contravening the enactments for the regulation of joint-stock companies.

IMPORTANT AND PECULIAR ADVANTAGES:—Policies are absolutely INDISPUTABLE, and made PAYABLE to the HOLDER BY SPECIAL ENDORSEMENT—thus saving the expense of a transfer deed, as well as legacy and probate duty.

CAPITAL STOCK:—This stock is altogether distinct and separate from the Depositors' Stock in the Investment Department. It constitutes, with the Premium Fund, a guarantee for the engagements of the Association, and has been provided in order to render the security of the assured complete.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE:—The *entire* profits belong to the assured, and are *divided annually* amongst the holders of policies on which five or more yearly premiums have been paid. HALF CREDIT:—Credit given for half the amount of the annual premium for the first five years, without security. The sums for which credit is given may be liquidated out of the profits from time to time allotted to the assured. STAMP DUTY:—No charge made to parties assuring in this branch for stamp duty on their policies.

NON-PARTICIPATING BRANCH:—Assurances may be effected on the non-participating principle at very low rates of premium; and a variety of tables have been computed to suit the circumstances and convenience of different classes of assurers.

ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT GENERALLY:—Premiums may be paid annually, half-yearly, or quarterly—in one sum, or in a limited number of payments. Thirty days allowed for payment of Renewal Premiums, but Policies having lapsed, may be revived without the exaction of a fine, on satisfactory proof of health, and on payment of premiums in arrear and interest.

FOREIGN RESIDENCE:—Liberty to travel and to reside abroad *without extra charge* has been greatly extended; and special licences for *particular places*, and general licences to proceed to any part of the world, are granted on moderate terms. Officers in the Army and Navy assured at the Tabular Rates, when not engaged in active service.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS:—Medical men are in all cases remunerated for their reports.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS:—Policies payable 3 months after satisfactory proof of death.

INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT:—The object of this department is to open equally secure and profitable channels of investment for the surplus capital of the affluent, and the provident savings of the industrial classes. To persons desirous of placing their money out at interest, but unused to seeking securities, or testing their validity, this Institution offers unusual facilities.

The Investment Stock is represented by two classes of vouchers—*Class A.* comprising shares of *Five Pounds*, and *Class B.* shares of *Five Shillings* each.

All deposits are received into, and become part of, a common fund, and certificates, signed by two directors, are given for every sum deposited.

Interest may be drawn half-yearly for income—may become the premium of a policy of assurance, or be reinvested with the Association for accumulation, at the option of the stockholder.

Prospectuses and full information may be obtained on application at the head office; or to the respective agents throughout the United Kingdom.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Applications for Agencies may be made to the Managing-Director.

MEDICAL ADVICE on the SECRET INFIRMITIES of YOUTH and MATURITY, with 50 coloured engravings on steel.—Just published, and may be had in French or English, in a sealed envelope, 2s. 6d., or post free, from the author, for 42 stamps,

SELF-PRESERVATION: a Medical Treatise on the Physiology of Marriage,
and on the Secret Infirmities and Disorders of Youth and Maturity, that are usually acquired at an early period of life, which debilitate the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of Manhood; with Practical Observations on the Treatment of Nervous Debility, whether arising from these causes, close study, or the influence of tropical climates; local and constitutional weakness, syphilis, stricture, and all diseases and derangement resulting from indiscretion. With 50 coloured engravings, illustrating the Anatomy Physiology, and Diseases of the reproductive Organs, explaining their various structures, uses, and functions, and the injuries that are produced in them by solitary habit, excesses, and infection. By SAMUEL LA'MERT, M.D., No. 37, Bedford-square, London, Doctor of Medicine, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London. Dr. La'Mert having taken the highest medical honours, is one of the few legally qualified practitioners, who have exclusively, and for many years, devoted their studies to the treatment of these complaints. 84

Sold by J. Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row; Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Sissie, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; Mann, 39, Cornhill; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; or free by post for 42 stamps from the author's residence, who may be personally consulted on these disorders, or by letter daily from Ten till Two, and from Six till Eight.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£3	£2 5 0 to Nov. 1851	£0 6 0 Nov.	16½ 17	16½ 16¾ 17
1280	Allt-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	—	0 7 6 to Oct.	0 5 0 ,,	9	
1024	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11¼	9 2 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	10	
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock Devon	3½	3 3 to Dec.	0 4 to Dec.	6½	6½
9000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	0 2 6 to Nov.	0 2 6 to Nov.	4	
64	Boscaswell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	750 0 to May, 1849	—	100	
100	Botallack (tin and copper), St. Just	182½	445 0 to 5th Nov., 1851	5 0 to Nov.	205 210	
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	2½	0 5 to end June	0 5 to June	14	13 14
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Cornwall	20	6 0 to Sept., 1847	—	4	4 4½
4000	Calstock United (copper)	2½	0 5 to Oct., 1851	0 5 to Oct.	4½	
1000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan	15	206 0 to Sept. 1851	2 0 to Sept.	97½	
128	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	70	—	—	15	
256	Condurrow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall	20	13 0 to Oct. 1851	2 0 to Oct.	105	95
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	5 0 to 1851	5 0 to 1851	100	105 110
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	249 10 to Nov. 1851	5 0 to Nov.	280	280 282½
180	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	252	855 14 to 1847	—	28	
128	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	24½	238 0 to 1843	—	105	
91	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	125	242 10	—	150	
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	30	2227 10 to 5th Sept. 1851	12 10 to Sept.	425	
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	—	—	30	
2115	General Mining Company for Ireland (copper and lead)	1¼	45 per cent. to June	10 per ct. ½ year	5	5
100	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	5	440 0 ,,	—	150	
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1000	353 6 8 to January	—	200	
11000	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	3	0 2 to Sept.	0 2 to Sept.	3	
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	120 0 to Nov.	5 0 to Nov.	150 160	
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall	8½	0 7 6 to Aug.	0 2 6 to Aug.	4	
1000	Holmbush (lead and copper), Callington	24	25 0 to Feb., 1844	Feb., 1844	15	12½ 13
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9½	0 5 to Sept. 1851	0 5 in Sept.	4½	3½ 4
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth	17	2 0 to 1st Aug.	0 10 to Aug.	9½ 10	9½ 10
180	Levant (copper and tin), St. Just	2½	1034 0 to 5th Dec.	2 0 to Dec.	140	
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	640 0 to 1st Aug.	20 0 to Aug.	650	
20000	Mining Company of Ireland (copper, lead, and coal)	7	7 10 6 to Feb., 1847	7 p. ct. p. annum	5½ 6	5½
200	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool	22½	225 0 to 1st Nov., 1851	7 10 to Nov.	150 160	
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	231 0 to Nov.	5 0 to Nov.	180	
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper and tin), Illogan	—	1 1 to 5th April	—	8	9 10
128	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	55½	414 0 to Nov.	40 0 to Nov.	650	
1160	Perran St. George (copper and tin), Perranzabuloe	21½	1 15 to June	0 10 to 4th June	40	
200	Phoenix (copper and tin), Linkinghorne	30	10 0 0 to March 5	5 0 to March	240	
300	Providence Mines (tin) Uny Lelant	20½	16 14 6 to Nov.	0 10 to Nov.	20	22½
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2½	260 0 to Nov.	2 10 to Nov.	117½	112
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	33 0 to 5th Dec.	3 0 to Dec.	145	150
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	60	107 15 to Nov.	6 0 0 to Nov.	155	145 150
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1¼	3 10 0 to Sept.	0 2 6 to Sept.	11	
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ive's	80	859 0 to Aug.	4 0 to Aug.	125	
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper), Cornwall	15	11 10 —	—	10	10
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4	2 11 to July, 1849	—	3½	3½ 3¾
6000	Tincroft (copper and tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	5 17 6 to Sept.	—	9	9 9½
512	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	¾	14 7 6 to Nov.	0 10 to Nov.	6½	5¾ 6
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	1 3 to Oct., 1847	0 5 Oct. 1847	2½	2½ 2¾
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	20	1680 15 to 1848	—	200	
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	402 10 to 5th April	—	12 12½	
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap	130	253 5 to Nov.	7 0 to Nov.	207½ 210	
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	5 0 to Dec.	5 0 to Dec.	110	110 115
200	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	80	2 10 to Sept.	2 10 to Sept.	80	
1024	Wellington (copper & tin), Perranuthnoe	7½	2 2 6 to March	0 5 to March	3½ 4	
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard, Cornwall	20	169 5 to Dec.	4 0 to Dec.	110½	117½
512	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	10	10 0 to Nov.	5 0 to Nov.	110	110
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10½	265 0 to 3d Dec.	10 0 to 3d Dec.	375 380	
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	2	5 0 —	—	8 8½	
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	121 10 to Nov.	12 10 to Nov.	550	
124	Wh. Castle and Boswedden (tin & copper)	5	—	—	20	
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	5 0 0 in 1850	5 0 in 1850	31	
128	Wheal Friendship (copper) Devon	120	2331 10 to Aug.	6 0 to Aug.	110	
6000	Wheal Golden Consols (silver-lead), Perranzabuloe	3	1 0 to July	0 5 to July	9½	
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Helston	33	10 0 to 7th Nov.	2 0 to Nov.	31	
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	190 0 to Dec.	3 0 to Dec.	135 140	
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5½	21 5 to 21st Aug.	3 0 to Aug.	42	43
40	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	200	—	—	300	
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	30 0 to Nov.	2 10 to Nov.	80	
198	Wheal Seton (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall	107	204 10 to 5th Dec.	5 0 to Dec.	190 200	
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard, Cornwall	8½	26 10 to April	2 0 to May	45	42 43
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin and cop.), Gwinear, Cornwall	9½	7 5 to Dec.	0 10 to Dec.	25	25
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	313 per cent. Aug	18 p. ct. end Aug.	31	31½

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	3 0 0 to Mar., 1848	—	2	
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	24½	3 17 6 to Dec., 1844	—	1½	1½ 2½
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	49 12 to Dec. 4, 1851	4l. to Dec.	33½	33½ 34
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	3 13 0 to Oct., 1850	8s. to Oct., 1850	4½	
20000	General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia	20	6 10 0 to June, 1851	10s. June, 1851	12	
2700	Marmato (gold), Columbia	2½	3 0 0 to Dec., 1851	1l. to Dec., 1851	12	
5051	Mexican Company (silver), Mexico	89½	0 8 6 end of 1846	4s. in 1846	—	
17000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12	33 4 0 to July, 1846	—	4½	5 4½ ¾
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	12 17 6 to Dec., 1850	1l. 10s. to June 7	20½	21½
42174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico ... Av.	28½	1 12 6 to Feb. 1850	7s. 6d. to Feb., 1850	2½	

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
1024	Appledore (silver-lead and cop.) St. Ives	3½	1½ 1¾	
940	Bainoon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	—	3	
508	Bell and Lanarth (copper), Gwennap	6	2 2½	
2000	Bishopstone (silver-lead), Glamorganshire	4	4½	
32	Black Burn, Alston, Cumberland	20	100	
8000	Blaenavon (iron), South Wales	50	12	
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge	7	6½	
1024	Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper), Bodmin	10	3	5
120	Bolowall and Nanpean (tin), St. Just	20	18	
1024	Boringdon Park (silver-lead), Plympton	3	4½ 5 6	
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	15	9	
2400	Bosorn (tin), St. Just	1	2	
2000	Bronfloyd (lead), Wales	1½	¾	½
2400	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	2½	1 ¼	
512	Butterdon (lead), Menheniott	4½	7½	6½ 7
2000	Bwlch Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	4	4½	
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	4	1½	
1000	Camborne Consols (copper), Camborne	7	4½	
3000	Carthew Consols (cop. & lead), Wadebridge	5½	4	
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	3½	10	
200	Cefn Bruno (lead), Cardiganshire	21	45	
1024	Chyprase (tin and copper), St. Enoder	3½	5½	
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan	15½	5½	4½
1000	Copper Bottom (copper), Crowan	7	3½	
900	Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	10	12	
1600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr, Mont.	8½	10½	
256	Crane and Bajawsa (copper), Camborne	20	27½	
1000	Cwm Daren, Wales	2	3½	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire	6	3	
2000	Cyfannedd Fawr (lead), Lanegryn	½	1	
3000	Dalrhiew (copper and lead), Brecon	1½	5	
1000	Daren (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3	4	3½ 4
7100	Derwent (silver-lead), Durham	10	2	
5120	Dhurode (copper) Ireland	2	5	
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gulval	5	7	
4000	Dolfrwynog (copper), Merioneth	½	1	
2560	Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock	6½	5	6½
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sancreed	2	2	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	10½	8	9
256	East Basset (copper) Redruth	15	15	
1048	East Crowndale (copper), Tavistock	7½	2	
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	19	60	
2048	East Wheal George (cop.), Walkhampton	1	3½	2½ 3
512	East Wheal Leisure (copper), Perran	14	15	
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin and copper)	2½	3½	
1280	Esgair Llee Llanfihangel-y-Croythin	6½	6½ ¾	
1024	Exmoor Eliza (copper), South Molton	4½	3	
12000	Gallt-y-Maen (silver-lead), Merioneth	2	2½	2½ 2¾
6000	Garreg (lead), Flint	1½	1	¾
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ive's	2½	5	
256	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	47	12	
243	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper) Redruth	86½	22½	22½
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin and silver-lead)	2l 2s	2½	
512	Halamanning and Croft Gothal, copper	50	—	
512	Hawke's Point (copper), Uny Lelant	8½	5	
6000	Hingston Down Con. (copper), Calstock	2½	3½	
1500	Hennock (silver-lead), Hennock	3½	3½ ¾	
873	Keswick (lead), Portinscale, near Keswick	13	4	
1742	Lamherooe Wheal Maria (copper & tin)	13	7½	
252	Lanarth Consols (copper), Gwennap	4	4½	
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	64	15	13 14
13000	Llwynmalees (lead), Cardiganshire	2l 1s	¾	
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	10	1	
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	3½	1	1¼ 1½
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2½	4½	4 4½
1024	Mill Pool (tin and copper), St. Hilary	3½	1½	
256	Mineral Court (tin), near St. Austell	25½	13	
320	Nansegollan (tin and copper), Camborne	9	9	
200	Nanteos (lead), Cardiganshire	34	28	
3000	Nant-y-Car (copper), near Rhayader	2	7½	
256	North Fowey Consols (copper), Tyward.	4½	7½	
2000	North Levant (tin and copper), St. Just	1½	2	
2000	North Tamar (silver-lead & copper) Devon	2	2½	3½ 4
1200	North Wh. Buller, or Gt. South Tolgus	6	6½	7½
512	Old Brimpts (tin), Lydford, Ashburton	2	5	
5000	Pendarves and St. Aubyn (tin and copper)	1½	1½	
406	Penhauger (lead), Menhenniot	2	2½	
2048	Pentire Glaze (silver-lead), St. Minver	5½	7	
1024	Penzance Consols (tin), Sancreed	2½	1½	
4000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	13½	
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead) Wales	11½	18 19	
5000	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin), St. Austell	4½	4	
1024	Sidney Godolphin (copper), Breage	4½	4½	3½ 4
256	South Friendship Wh. Ann (copper & tin)	30	28	
300	South Speed (copper and tin), Uny Lelant	15	30	
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beer Ferris	1½	2½	2½ 2¾
198	South Trelawny (lead), near Liskeard	35½	4	
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	30	40	
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper and tin)	3	10½	11½ 12
999	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	3	
120	Tokenbury (copper), St. Ive, Liskeard	11½	10 12	
1024	Trannack and Bosence, St. Erth	1½	3 3½	
1024	Trannack United Mines (tin and copper)	1½	3½	
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	1	4½	4½ 4¾
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	1½	5	
2000	Trenance (copper), Helston	7	5	
500	Tywarnhayle (cop.), Illogan & St. Agnes	60	15	
1024	United Mines (copper and tin), Tavistock	12½	10½	
5000	Warleggan Consols (copper)	¾	¾	
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1½	5½	
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin), Sancreed	1	2½ 3	
512	West Fowey Con. (tin & cop.), St. Blazey	40	50	
2048	West Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1½	3	
1024	West Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	10	10	
200	West Seton (copper), Camborne	71	100	
256	West Sharp Tor (copper) Linkinghorne	22	49	
940	West Tolgus (copper), Illogan	14½	½	½
120	West Trethellan (copper), Gwennap	15	10 12½	
512	West Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	9	12	
3715	West Wheal Jewel (tin and copper)	12	1½	
500	West Wheal Towan (cop. & tin), Illogan	21	11½	
1024	West Wheal Treasury (copper), Gwinear	8	6	6 6½
1024	West Wheal Virgin (tin), Sancreed	2	1	
1070	Wheal Adams (lead), Christow, Exeter	13½	16	
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	5	
300	Wheal Arthur (lead), near East Wh. Rose	17	49	
1228	Wheal Arthur (silver-lead&cop.), Calstock	2	5	6½ 7
3072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	1	1½ ¾	
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	5½	10	
1024	Wheal Crebor (copper), Tavistock	5	5½	6
182	Wheal Elizabeth (copper), Redruth	23	½	
182	Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	17	15	
916	Wheal Fortescue (copper), Tavistock	5½	¾	
764	Wheal Franco (copper), near Tavistock	14½	5 6	
256	Wheal Gennys (lead), St. Buderos	14	25	
1024	Wheal Neptune (copper), Perranuthnoe	3½	3½	
3000	Wheal Penhale (lead and copper)	3l 1s	3½	
128	Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth	29	35	
256	Wheal Prudence (copper), St. Agnes	3½	4	
1024	Wheal Speedwell (copper and tin)	3½	3½	
1024	Wheal Squire (copper), St. Erth	4	5	
1000	Wheal Treasury	1	1½	
512	Wheal Trefusis (copper), Gwennap	10½	11	7½ 8
267	Wheal Trypliena (tin and cop.), Redruth	42	18½	
126	Wheal Union (copper), Redruth	40	25	
1024	Wheal Uny (tin and copper) Redruth	4	6 6½	
1024	Wheal Venton (silver-lead), Liskeard	5½	6	6½ 7
4096	Wheal Zion (copper and lead), Tavistock	1½	3 2½	

MINES WHICH HAVE NOT SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
5000	Bargally (lead), Cairnsmore	1	1	
3000	Beacon (tin), Roche, Cornwall	2s	3s	
8000	Bicton Consols, Linkinghorne	1	1	
6000	Bolenowe	2½	4	
5250	Bottle Hill (copper) Plympton	1	2½	
14000	Braich Goch Slate and Slab Quarries	¾	¾	
7500	Busparvo (tin and copper), Camborne	1	1½	
1000	Cae-Gynon (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	2	
3000	Cally (copper and lead), Kirkcudbrightsh.	1	1½	
1168	Caradon Great Cons. (cop.), Linkinhorne	7	2	
1536	Caradon Vale (copper and lead), St. Ive	3½	2½	
6000	Caradon Wood (lead), Linkinghorne	—	2	
2000	Carbona (tin and copper), Crowan	2	2	
5120	Carn Valley, St. Dennis	1	5½	5
512	Caroline and Fanny Consols, St. Minver	3	3½	
3000	Cassandra Anne (lead & cop.), Stoke Clim.	5	6½	
2048	Castle Dinas (tin), St. Columb	1	1½ 2½	
5000	Cefn Gwyn (silver-lead), Cardigan	21s	¾	
1024	Clijah and Wentworth (tin & co.), Redruth	2½	3½	
1000	Cockley Beck (copper)	½	2	
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (lead), Llawrust	10	10	
211	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	30½	8	
6000	Cwmdyle Rock and Green Lake (copper)	3	3½	
2000	Cwm Sebon	—	5	
3000	Devon Consols North (cop.), Lamerton	2½	2½	
1024	Devon and Cornwall United (coper), Tav.	10	6½ 7	
4155	Devon and Courtenay Consols (copper)	2½	½ ¾	
2048	Devon Consols West (copper), Stoke Clim.	1½	1	
768	Devon Great Tincroft, North Bovey	½	4	
1536	Duke of Cornwall (copper), St. Winnon	2	3½	
1024	East Balleswidden (tin), Sancreed	2½	¾	
5000	East Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbright	2s	1	
2048	East Boringdon Park, Plympton	1½	2½	
1024	East Buller (copper), near Redruth	3½	3½	3
128	East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth	4	2½	
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junction (copper)	½	1½	
512	East Seton and Wheal Maude, Redruth	7½	3	4½
9000	East Tamar Consols (sil.-lead), Beerferris	1½	½	
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	8	8	8½
1000	East Trescoll	1	3½ 4	
128	East Wheal Agar	6	6	
1024	East Alfred Consols (lead & cop.)	3	5	1½
2048	East Wheal Josiah (copper), Tavistock	1½	¾	
3000	East Wheal Rashleigh, Laureath	11s 6d	½ ¾	
1000	East Wheal Reeth, St. Ives	2½	2½	
4000	East Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	1½	4	
6000	Forest (copper and silver-lead), Devon	1½	1	
1024	Freidd Llwydd Mines (lead), Wales	1½	3½	
1000	Gellirhelvin (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	5	
6500	Great Bryn Consols (copper and tin)	1	3	
2000	Great Cowarch (silver-lead), Merioneth	2	1½	
1024	Great Sheba Consols (tin and copper)	9	6	4 5
1024	Great Wheal Alfred (copper), Phillack	10	10	9
5000	Great Wheal Martha (cop.), Stoke Clims.	—	1	
512	Great Wheal Rough Tor Consols (copper)	29	15	
6000	Growa Slate Company, Camelford	5	5	
1026	Gustavus Mines (copper), Camborne	7	4½	3½ 4
32	Helvellin Mining Company, Westmoreland	25	35	10
10000	Hibernian (copper) Ireland	12½	¼ ½	
20000	Kenmare and West of Ireland (copper)	1	1½	
3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare, Ireland	3	3	
1024	Kingsett and Bedford (lead and copper)	5	1½	3
1024	La Min (Gwinear), tin and copper	3½	4	
5000	Lampen Consols (copper), St. Neot	1	1	
5000	Lanabar, Merionethshire, North Wales	—		
1024	Lantallack (silver-lead, &c.), Landrake	½	2	
5056	Lydford Consols (lead)	—	1½	
3600	Llynvi Iron (iron)	50	50	
512	Melin Llyn Pair (silver-lead), Merioneth.	4	8	
2000	Molland	3	1½	1½ 2
160	Morvah Consols (tin and copper)	2	3	1½
5000	New Copper Bottom (copper) Bridestowe	1½	1½	
2048	New East Crowndale (copper and tin)	1½	½	
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	6½	17½ 19	
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	½	2½ 3	
256	North Tolgus (copper), Redruth	13½	2½	
16000	North Trelawny (lead and copper)	½	2½	
1024	North Wh. Robert (copper), Walkhampton	3½	1½ 2	
1060	North Wheal Trelawny (lead), Quethiock	11s	½	
2048	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	½	¾	
256	Old Wheal Basset (copper), Redruth	2	2	
1026	Pendarves Consols (copper), Camborne	1½	4	2½ 2¾
1000	Penralt	1	2½	2 2½
700	Pen-y-bank and Erglodd (lead)	4½	4	
1000	Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper)	4½	3½ 4	
2000	Polgear (copper and tin)	1	3	
1024	Praed Consols (tin), Towednack	1½	17 1s	
1024	Prince Albert (tin), Perranzabuloe	½	1½	
2048	Runnaford Coombe (tin)	3	2½	
10000	Silver Valley & Wh. Brothers (silv.-lead)	1	½	
1024	Sourton Consols	2½	3½	
2000	South of Scotland	1½	1	
2000	South Carn Brea (copper), Illogan	10	4	
1024	South Plain Wood (copper), Ashburton	5½	6	
2000	South Wales Mining Company (lead)	1½	2	
256	South Wheal Josiah (copper), Calstock	2	½	
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	1	1	
2500	St. Agnes Beacon (tin and copper)	21s	3½ 4	4
12000	St. Enoder (copper and lead) St. Enoder	1	1½	
687	Tavy Consols (copper), near Tavistock	9	5	
5000	Temple Consols (tin & copper) Cornwall	2	5	
2048	Trebell Consols (tin and copper), Lanivet	1½	1½	
224	Tregordon (silver-lead) Wadebridge	16½	5	
1000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	6	5	
600	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ive's	4½	2½	
1024	Tremar (copper), Liskeard	3½	2½	2
6000	Treuault (lime quarries)	21s	1	
512	Trethevy (copper), St. Cleer	12½	6 6½	
512	Treville (lead), Lewanick	5½	5	
2048	Trevylian (tin and copper)	2½	2½ 3	2½ 3
604	Trowan Consols (tin), Towedneck	7	9	
4000	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate), near Carnarvon	4	4	
512	Tywardreath (copper), St. Blazey	8	12½	
1024	West Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	10	12	11½ 11
1024	West Beam (tin), St. Austell	29s 6d	2½	
5000	West Callington, copper	1	1½	
5000	West Camborne (copper and tin)	2	3½	4
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	5½	30	
1024	West Downs (copper and tin), Whitchurch	2½	2	
1020	West Nantymwyn	1½	1	
12	West Pentire (copper and lead), Padstow	½	¾	
1024	West Phoenix, Linkinghorne	7	8	
6500	West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe & St. Mewan	1	½	1
1110	West United Hills (copper), Illogan	4	2½	
5000	West Wheal Alfred (copper) Hayle	1	1½ 1¾	
64	West Wheal Darlington (cop.), Ludgvan	45	45	
4000	West Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	2		
2048	West Wheal Rose, lead	2	2½	
4000	West Wheal Russell, Tavistock	½	1½	1 1½
1024	West Wheal Sheba	10s	1	
1024	Weston (lead), Cherbury, Shropshire	1½	½ ¾	
2500	Wheal Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2	2	
256	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	1½	2½	
1024	Wh. Carpenter (lead & cop.) S. Sydenham	3		
1024	Wheal Catherine (silver-lead), Liskeard	2½	3½	
1024	Wheal Chiverton (lead), Perranzabuloe	3½	3½ 3¾	
512	Wheal Constance (lead), Newlyn	3	10	
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Gwennap	2½	8	8 9
3000	Wheal Dora (tin and copper), St. Cleer	3½	3½	
4096	Wheal Edward (copper), Calstock	½		
1024	Wheal Emily (antimony and lead)	3	5	
1024	Wheal Emma	½	5	
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	2½	1½	
5000	Wheal Fanny (lead)	—	3	
2048	Wheal Fortune (lead), Landulph	2s	2	
1536	Wheal Gill (cop. and lead), Liskeard	4	2	
2048	Wheal Hamlyn, near Oakhampton	1½	½	
2560	Wheal Harriet (copper), Camborne	1	½	½
2048	Wheal Harris (lead), near Tavistock	½	1	
6000	Wheal Langford (copper and silver-lead)	½	1½	
1000	Wheal Lemon, Germoe	4½	2	
942	Wheal May (silver-lead and copper)	3½	2½	
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (copper), Bridestow	—	2	
1024	Wheal Mary Emma, Tavistock	3½	3½	
1024	Wheal Mary Emma East, Tavistock	1½	2½ 3	
6144	Wheal Maudlin, Llanlivery	1	5	
949	Wheal Oak, near Helston	1½	1½	
128	Wheal Pollard (copper), St. Cleer	15½	10	
210	Wheal Prospect	4	6	
5000	Wheal Providence, South Sydenham	½	3	
2048	Wheal Robins	½	1½	
4000	Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	2	1	
5000	Wheal Ruth (tin), Shepstor	2	2	
10000	Wheal Samson, St. Teath	1	3	
512	Wheal Sophia (silver-lead), Lezant	7	6½	
256	Wheal St. Agnes (tin), St. Agnes	2½	2½	
1000	Wheal Susan, Breage and Crowan	2½	1½	
1024	Wheal Sydney, Plympton	2½	5	
2000	Wheal Tom (tin & copper), Stoke Clims.	5½	6½	
1024	Wheal Treinsback (copper), Stythians	6½	5	
256	Wheal Tremaine (copper), St. Ervan	11	½	
8448	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead), St. Kew	1½	½	1½
6000	Wh. Unity Consols (cop. & tin), Gwinear	4	3½	
4000	Wheal Victoria (copper)	—	2½	
1000	Wheal Vincent (tin), Alternum	7½	5	
512	Wheal Violet (tin and cop.), St. Stephens	1½	3½	
256	Wheal Vlow	2	4	
4000	Wheal Williams (copper)	—	1½	
1024	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ive, Liskeard	2s 6d	2	
2048	Wood Mine (silver-lead), Beerferris	1	2	
2048	Yeoland Consols (tin), Plymouth	1½	1½	

** Should any errors occur in the foregoing statement, we shall gladly correct them, on receiving the necessary information.

Shares.	FOREIGN MINES.	Paid.	Present Price.
12000	Annotto Bay Mining Association (copper), Jamaica	1	5
19000	Australian (copper), South Australia	5	¾ 1
3250	Kinzigthal Mining Association (silver), Germany	2½	2
12000	Liguanea and General Mining Company of Jamaica	1	3½
5000	Linares (lead), Spain	3	1½ 1¾
20000	Mexican and South American (copper), Mexico	4½	4½ 4¾
5000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	2½
104000	North British Australasian (copper), S. A. & New Zea.	1	¾
10000	Worthing (copper), Adelaide, South Australia	4½	2 3½

London: Printed by RICHARD MIDDLETON, and published by HENRY ENGLISH (the proprietors), at their offices, No. 26, FLEET-STREET, where all communications are requested to be addressed. [January 3, 1852.